

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.



INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XV NO 188—

BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 8 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

2. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
10 Dec.	RANPURA	MOOLTAN	20,847
17 "	RAJPUTANA	"	18,568
24 "	RANPURA	COMORIN	15,132
31 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MAOJA	20,837
14 "	RANPURA	"	16,601
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MOREA	10,953
28 "	RANPURA	"	16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,650
11 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,619
18 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,985
25 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARUNDA	16,302
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
17 "	RAZMAK	"	10,953
24 "	CHINA	"	7,952
31 "	RANPURA	"	16,601
7 Apr.	MOOLTAN	"	20,847
14 "	RANPURA	"	16,650
21 "	RAWALPINDI	"	10,953
28 "	MAOJA	"	20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
12 "	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,953
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
26 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,658
3 June	RAJPUTANA	"	16,601
9 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,985
16 "	CHINA	"	7,952
23 "	RAJPUTANA	NARUNDA	16,572
30 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,519

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Y Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
§ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. 280, B. 270, O. 260.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. 273, B. 263, O. 256.
2nd Saloon to London A. 254, B. 254.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. 260, B. 249.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
19th Feb.	MANORA	7,883
26th March	DUMANA	8,427
2d April	MANELA	8,303
9th May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
13th Dec.	DELTA	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
21st "	TASMANIA M.	Straits and Japan.
1928		
10th Jan.	KHIVA	Colombo Straits China and Japan.
13th "	HIVEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.
21 "	KALYAN	Colombo Straits China and Japan.

x Does not carry Passengers.
* Approximate Dates.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
9th Dec.	VARELA	Bursh via Karachi, Karachi via Port Blair, Orissa & Cutch Mandri.
10th "	CHAKRA	"
12th "	VITA	via Achi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandri.
14th "	BAPJORA	Bursh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
21st "	KARAPARA	East & South Africa.
23rd "	ELLOORA	dombasa.

x Extra sailing to Bombay only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers to Bursh. Steamer or through Passengers to Bursh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA, & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Niyo Maru	6550	2 Dec.	11 Dec.
Panang Maru	5214	2 Dec.	17 "
Muroran Maru	6374	17 "	30 "
Moji Maru	3767	1 "	5 Jan.
Sado Maru	5898	30 "	12 "

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Osaka Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 26279, 23738. Tel. 'Yusan.'

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Indo Maru	14th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Heiyo Maru	16th "	30th "
Shinnoh Maru	16th "	31st "
Hankow Maru	17th "	31st "
Celebes Maru	25th "	8th Jan.
Ishikari Maru	29th Dec.	10th "
Indus Maru	7th Jan.	16th "
Borneo Maru	11th "	20th "
Yokohama Maru	20th "	30th "

For Particulars apply to:—
CL. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 23150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL REMEDY

Attacks and Cures all kinds of

Bodily Aches and Pains

Amrutanjani Depot BOMBAY and MADRAS

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 46 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills or a full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Daily Edition.		
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 5/8. Rs. 4. Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber
Address
Register No.
Date of paper
Time of delivery

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
438-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22597.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocunut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dose Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Uster, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make,

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

Agents:—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.			
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY			
Valuation	Year.	Surplus	Disclosed.
First	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third	1923	Rs.	1,10,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY AND UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907).
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE AND FAMILY PROVISIONS.

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how it is.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or 3 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 20, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Ewood Building, D'Listreet, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely THE LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA, AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER for the post of an Assistant Master in the Palanpur High School. Applicants who are bonafide natives of this State and have Sanskrit as their second language shall be preferred. The selected candidate shall be on probation for a year. Apply with necessary details and salary expected to the Head Master, Palanpur High School, Palanpur.

A R584

WANTED—Three ASSISTANT MASTERS for the I. P. Zanana Mission High School, Surat to teach amongst them the following subjects:—English and Mathematics up to the Sixth Standard, Science and Persian of the whole school, History and Geography up to Matriculation. None but graduates need apply. Trained graduates preferred. Application to be made to the PRINCIPAL.

A 29622

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

A

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—SITUATION by a GEOLOGIST and MINERAL PROSPECTOR has 25 years' experience, well trained in prospecting and mining by the European and American Mining Engineers. Best opportunity for Zamindars and Capitalists. Apply to "MINING," 316, Rameote, Hyderabad (Deccan).

B R578A

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B 29545

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. EDWARD KENDRICK for Kendrick is interested in a certain estate. He is requested to communicate with "Smeatham," Solicitor, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

N.

29637

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

Kakomi Dossitis for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours. Samples of Kakomi Dossitis will be sent free on application. Price for 36" 37" As. 13 per yard. Price for 51" 52" Rs. 12 per yard.

THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.

A bath mat's life is not a happy one, but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges. Free Samples on request.

Unbleached Rs. 1-15-0 each.
Bleached Rs. 2-3-0 each.

SLEEP IN KAKOMI FLANNELETTE.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE is soft and fleecy and admirably suited for Pyjama wear. Get some suits this winter and sleep in cosy comfort. Samples on request free.

Blue striped As. 15 per yard.
Red striped As. 11 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Inter-

est published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

A

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MOTHER INDIA—The women of India Society, Belanganj Agra, has published a book in Hindi in two parts one containing Hindi translation of Miss Mayo's Mother India and the other repudiating serious charges laid against Indian people. Price Re. 17 for each part.

L. 582

MEDICALS.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.

P. 28576C.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH

CALCUTTA.

PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN

HOTEL.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.

(Family suites with bath available)

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

RE: INSOLVENCY APPLICATION
NO. 16 OF 1927.

IN THE MATTER OF BALDEVDA
CHHAGANLAL AND MANILAL
CHHAGANLAL.

OFFERS will be received for the purchase of a very valuable immovable property opposite the Marina Lines station upto the 4th January, 1928. Offers will be subject to the confirmation by the 1st class Sub-Judge Court at Nadiad. Particulars can be had from the undersigned.

(Sd.) N. C. DALAL & CO.,

Attorneys for Messrs. N. C. Dalal and G. D. Tulati the joint Receivers in Insolvency No. 16 of 1927.

111, Esplanade Road, Bombay,

Dated 6th December, 1927.

29634

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL CURRIM ABDUL LATIFF DHORAJIWALLA has ceased to be in our employment from the 31st day of July, 1927, and that the Power of Attorney which was granted by us to him has been cancelled.

Notice is further given that Mr. ABDUL REHMAN DAWOOD BANTWAWALLA, who was employed in our Calcutta firm has ceased to be in our employment.

If any person deals with the said Mr. ABDUL CURRIM ABDUL LATIFF DHORAJIWALLA or Mr. ABDUL REHMAN DAWOOD BANTWAWALLA on our behalf he will do so at his own risk.

P. Pro. Oomer Noor Mohamed & Co.,
ABBAADAM ESMAIL

R586

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3653 of 1925.

JAMSHEDJI BEJONJI SUNA-
WALLA Plaintiff.

vs.

J. A. M. S. H. E. D. J. I. K. A. N. J. I. B. H. A. I.
DESAI Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of the right, title and interest of the abovesaid defendant in the immovable property at the Corner of 6th Khetwadi Lane and Khetwadi Back Road, advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 30th ultimo to take place on THURSDAY, 22nd December 1927, will, instead, be held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 7th day of December, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. E. B. GHASVAILA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys

29636

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF DISTRICT
MUNSHI OF BELLARY

(O. S. 52427.)

R. A. J. A. VENKATAPATHY
CHETTY Plaintiff.

vs.

GUNTAPA THIPPALAH, NADA
KATLA THIMMAPPA Defendants.

NOTICE.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit for recovering a sum of Rs. 408-11-0 due on dealings. The same is posted to 16th December, 1927, for the appearance of the 2nd defendant. If on that date the 2nd defendant does not appear either in person or by pleader, the suit will be proceeded with ex-parte.

C. BALAJI RAO, B.A., B.L.,
H. C. Vakil for Plaintiff.

29635

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND
BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUAT-
ED AT SHAIK ALI JANJIKAR
STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF
BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will by order of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Dewjee Poonsey and others and on account and at the risk of Hatimbhoy Gulam Hussein the Mortgagee, in pursuance of the Power of Sale and all other Powers in that behalf vested in the said Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 27th day of June 1925 and made between the said Mortgagee of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by public auction the undermentioned immovable property at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at the Shaikh Ali Janjekar Street without the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 554 New No. 6207 Old Survey No. 820 New Survey No. 2333 Cadastral Survey No. 148 of the Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "B" Ward No. 1845 and Street Nos. 161-103 and 105 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Hussein Essabhoy Banglookwalla on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by Janjekar Street and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Rahim Cassam.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 15 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

11 B'dles weighing 22 cwt. Galvanized Plain Sheets.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shi-
gram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.
By Order of the Consignor.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

An Amazing Fire-Walking Performance.

Prof. SYED HUSSAIN ATASHI (Burmese)

Will make people walk on fire without the least Harm.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.

SATURDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1927, AT 9-30 P.M.

Foot of the GRANT ROAD BRIDGE

Opp. Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station.

Admission : Rs. 2/-, Re. 1/- and Annas 8.

Tickets can be had from:—

THE UNIVERSAL IMPORTING CO.,
Shapur House,

114, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort,

THE IMPERIAL CINEMA,

Lamington Road,

OR AT THE ENTRANCE.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES

"GREAT DECEPTION"

8 Reels
Based on Thrilling
War Theme
Starting
Aileen Pringle and Ben Lyon

THIS IS REAL DRAMA!

"Felix Gym Gem"

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House.

GITA DAY 5th December.

The Hindu Maha Sabha in its annual session at Delhi has passed a resolution requesting Hindus of all castes and creeds to observe the 11th day of the bright half of Margashirsha month as the Gita-day (the day on which the Mahabharata War commenced.) If falls on the 5th December, this year (1927).

THE BHAGAVAT-GITA

WITH THE TEXT IN DEVANAGIRI
AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION
BY ANNIE BESANT.

Nearly a lakh of copies of this sacred Scripture of the Hindus have already been sold and now another ten thousand copies of this astonishingly cheap edition are issued for the benefit of the public.

Price Per Copy, Annas Four. Foreign 6d.

Price of a Single Copy by V. P. P. is

7 (Seven) As.

Two copies 12 As. Three copies Re. 1-1 as.

Four copies Re. 1-6 as.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review" edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review" Indian Rs. 5 (Five); Foreign Rs. 7-8 as. Subscription can commence from any month.

"Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of 'The Indian Review.' Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

USE

MAWS FLOORING TILES

Always available from
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SIX-Shilling Book.

for Re. 1/-

Mr. Arnold Lupton, author of "HAPPY INDIA (as it might be)" is so anxious to expound his Scheme of agricultural Development to India that he has arranged to sell (to Indian readers) this six-shilling volume for One Rupee. And the undersigned Agency with the same object, has agreed to effect the distribution without any charge or fee. There are no Indian agents or canvassers. Send direct to London ONE RUPEE for the Post-paid Volume. ADDRESS:—THE

INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY,
145, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

Drive Out The Dread Disease:

MALARIA

BY USING

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady

IN

Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite

Prompt & Persistent use of

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

is
Just What You Need

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

BOMBAY 14

Selling Branch:

Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2

One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9

List of Ayurvedic Preparations on
application.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN LOWER. SUPPORT FROM BEARS. AVERAGE GUESS 12,830,000 BALES. LONG LIQUIDATION CAUSE SLIGHT RELAPSE. FUTURES 11 TO 19 POINTS HIGHER. SPOT 15 POINTS HIGHER AT 19.80C.

New York, Dec. 6. The market opened at a decline of 9 points but recovered on short covering before the Bureau. The average guess of the Members of the New York Cotton Exchange was figured at 12,830,000 Bales. It can be said that this figure is discounted since it is the expectation generally held in New York. Hedging became less noticeable and prices recorded a rise of 26 points from the lowest point touched at the opening. At this level buying power exhausted and prices relapsed by 6 points on long liquidation. The close was barely steady at a rise of 11 to 19 points. Middling Spot improved by 15 points to 19.80c.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 15 points. Spot prices recovered 12 points to 19.35c. Professional operators are awaiting the issuance of the final Bureau Report on the 8th inst. when the preliminary estimate of the American Cotton Crop and Ginnings up to 1st inst. will be published. So far following private crop estimates are received:

Southern Product Co.	125,88,000 Bales.
Watkins Bureau	12,700,000 Bales.
Miss Giles and E. A.	
Pierce and Co.	12,785,000 Bales.
Average N. Y. Members	12,830,000 Bales.
Clement Curtis	12,830,000 Bales.
A. Norden & Co.	12,830,000 Bales.
Memphis Commercial	

Appeal 13,146,000 Bales.
Rosick Bureau 13,181,000 Bales.
J. W. Jay & Co. 13,275,000 Bales.
The average of the above estimates points to a crop of little above 12,800,000 Bales. This estimate does not pretend to be scientific. It is simply an average of the estimates of experienced observers who ought to be well-informed because they are in the Cotton trade and compelled to study the crop. And since the price of Cotton depends more upon what the majority think than to the facts, a cross section of the public mind ought to be more valuable, as a market guide. There is absence of speculative demand today in America.

PRIVATE CABLES:
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 7th inst.
January Highest 19.33 (2.02 p.m.) lowest 19.07 (at the opening.)

Reuter.—New York early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied on favorable conditions in dry goods trade and trade buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 6.
January	19.27 + 11
March	19.49 + 14
May	19.60 + 17
July	19.60 + 15
October	19.23 + 19
Middling Spot	19.80 + 15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 6.
January	19.41 + 15
March	19.60 + 15
Middling Spot	19.33 + 12

NEW YORK.

	New York, Dec. 6.
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	19.17 + 01
January	19.37 + 02
March	19.53 + 05
May	19.63 + 07
New York, Noon Call.	19.42 + 07
January	19.42 + 07
March	19.58 + 10
May	19.58 + 10
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	19.32 + 06
January	19.51 + 06
March	19.51 + 06
May	19.51 + 06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 6.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	65,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 6-12-27	53,830,000
Receipts Yesterday 6-12-27	1,000,000
Exports to date 6-12-27	31,600,000
Stock at Ports 2-12-27	25,300,000
Stock Interior Towns 2-12-27	132,000,000
Stock Liverpool 2-12-27	94,000,000
Visible Supply 2-12-27	61,190,000
Quantity in Sight 2-12-27	88,300,000
Receipts to date 6-12-27	7,000,000
Receipts Yesterday 6-12-27	1,000,000
Exports to date 6-12-27	4,420,000
Stock at Ports 2-12-27	277,000,000
Stock Interior Towns 2-12-27	14,900,000
Stock Liverpool 2-12-27	102,400,000
Visible Supply 2-12-27	69,500,000
Quantity in Sight 2-12-27	105,300,000

COFFEE.

	New York, Dec. 6.
Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality)	14
Spot	14

LIVERPOOL.

AMERICAN SPOT 18 POINTS LOWER—SALES 7,000 BALES. RECOVERY ON TRADE FIXING CALL SALES. TOTAL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATED 15,750,000 BALES. FUTURES 2 TO 4 POINTS LOWER. OPERATORS AWAITING BUREAU.

Liverpool, Dec. 6. During the most part of the session the market remained steady, on trade fixing call sales. The futures market opened 8 points lower but recovered during the latter part of the day on scattered covering. Messrs. Reiss Bros. on their investigation, believe the consumption of American Cotton to be about 15,750,000 Bales including the linters for the season 1927-28. If this figure is realised, the probable carry over at the end of July 1928 will be about 6 million bales. Operators are awaiting the final Bureau Report which will be issued at Washington on the 8th inst. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Middling American Spot prices decline 18 points to 10.70d. Day's sales of ready Cotton were estimated at 7,000 Bales.

EMPIRE FUTURES.
Empire Futures closed 4 points lower, January being quoted 10.39 and March, 10.40d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 12 points for near months, while distant deliveries closed 10 points below previous closing. The demand for spot being disappointing, prices fell 35 points for Sakellariadis F.G.F. to 17.40d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 6th inst.

Market steady on trade fixing call sales. Members of N. Y. Cotton Exchange average estimate of crop is 12,830,000 Bales. Messrs. Reiss Bros. have sent the following cable:

Our investigation consumption including linters 15,750,000 Bales. Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: With the Bureau deciding the ultimate size of crop on December 8th, the present uncertainty caused by higher Ginnings as to the actual size will be set aside if the spinners can then realise the approximate size of next carry-over. Whilst relying on last year's carrying-over, the fact should not be forgotten that a greater portion of it was made up by low grade untenderable cotton. As usual, at this time of the year, the trade reports are discouraging; however, we believe the prognostications of extreme 'pessimists' have now been well discounted as this appears from the present absorbing capacity of the trade. The other important factor early next year would be the acreage, which will naturally be governed by prices existing during the planting period. Moreover, the indications by the Department of Agriculture as to the greater emergence of Boll weevils during next year should not be discarded.

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION.
Mr. Gann has sent the following Cable:—
Main trend up. Government Report will be bullish. Advice going long specially in March Contract.

be forgotten that a greater portion of it was made up by low grade untenderable cotton. As usual, at this time of the year, the trade reports are discouraging; however, we believe the prognostications of extreme 'pessimists' have now been well discounted as this appears from the present absorbing capacity of the trade. The other important factor early next year would be the acreage, which will naturally be governed by prices existing during the planting period. Moreover, the indications by the Department of Agriculture as to the greater emergence of Boll weevils during next year should not be discarded.

We do not expect any material change in Bureau estimate, and look for a trading market for a few weeks more, but with the turn of the year we expect a gradual improvement in prices in view of the strong statistical position.

Commercial Appeal estimate crop: 13,146,000 B's against 13,712,000 B's.
Messrs. Dreaman and Co. have received the following Cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool dated 6th Dec. 1927.
"Market steadier at the decline."
"Expect a rather bullish Bureau."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 6.
December	10.37 - 02
January	10.38 - 03
February	10.39 - 04
March	10.37 - 02
April	10.39 - 02
May	10.37 - 02
June	10.35 - 02
July	10.28 - 03
August	10.17 - 03
September	10.07 - 04
October	10.02 - 04
November	10.02 - 04
December	10.02 - 04
Middling Spot	10.70 - 18

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 6.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	400

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 6.
Scinde, Good	7.80 - 10
Scinde, Fully Good	8.00 - 10
Scinde, Fine	8.20 - 10

BOMBAY.

SMALL MARKET—CLOSED STEADY.
Bombay, Dec. 7. Following a rise of 11 points in New York futures, the local forward market opened steady at Rs. 331/8 for Branch April May 1928. There was absence of selling pressure as the speculative element being committed to bullish views, scattered offerings were easily absorbed. In fact, there was persistent buying by one party which hardened prices to Rs. 333/8. Quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Branch	
Apr/May	321/8 323/8 321/8 323/8
Omra	
Dec/Jan	343/8 344 343/8 344
March	345 348/8 315 348/8
Bengal	
Dec/Jan	310 311/8 310 311/8
March	314 315/8 314 315/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 6 points higher. The local forward market ruled narrow with a very small business. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—
It is doubtful whether trading will take place after 6.30 p.m. to-morrow being the lunar eclipse day.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Branch	
Apr/May	333/8 333/12 333/4 333/8
Omra	
Dec/Jan	344 344/8 314 244/8
March	345/8 349 315/8 349
Bengal	
Dec/Jan	311/8 312 311/8 312
March	315/8 316 315/8 316

TENDERS.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Today	
F.G.M.G. Bengal	100 1,700
Fine M.G. Omra	1,000 2,600

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
December	237.60 + 1.20
March	245.40 - 0.10
June	240.70 + 0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Bengal Dec/Jan	311
Bengal March	315
Branch Apr/May	333
Omra Dec/Jan	344
Omra March	348

	SPOT RATE.	F. G. G.
Bengal	327 321 314 306	
S. P.	325 310 312 304	
Rajputana	327 321 314 306	
Omra No. 3	357 350 340	
C. P. No. 1	377 370 360	
C. P. No. 2	367 360 350	
Khandesh	353 343 333	

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
200 Japan T & Co.	Karanga 356
100 Do.	Khamgaon 352
100 Do.	Akot 353
100 F. Spinner & Co.	C. P. 1 374/8
100 Vardiman Bros.	Arvi 359
200 Tata Mill	Comptah 383
100 Jetha Devji	Hingoli 344
100 Petit Mill	C. P. No. 1 374
200 G. G. Keshia	Amroli 343/4
100 Moort Mill	S. A. 390

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 6th inst.	
Wheat	11,856 cwt.
Linseed	8,309 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	45 "
Gingellyseeds	8,309 "
Poppyseed	251 "
Groundnuts	27,200 "
Castorseed	3,340 "
Rice	18,780 "
Myrabham	2,004 "
Cottonseed	19,726 "
Mowrseed	548 "
Gram	1,858 "
Joowar	1,545 "
Maize	113 "
Barley	41 "
Bajra	8,072 "
Coal	2,342 tons.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Bengal, Good	7.80 - 10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.00 - 10
Bengal, Fine	8.20 - 10
Omra, Good	8.45 - 10
Omra, Fully Good	8.70 - 10
Omra, Fine	9.05 - 10
Bruch, Good	9.10 - 05
Bruch, Fully Good	9.40 - 05
Bruch, Fine	9.70 - 05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 6.
December	16.89 - 12
January	17.04 - 12
February	17.04 - 12
March	17.25 - 12
April	17.25 - 12
May	17.35 - 12
June	17.35 - 12
July	17.39 - 12
August	17.39 - 12
September	17.39 - 12
October	17.51 - 10
November	17.51 - 10
December	17.51 - 10
Sakellariadis, F.G.F., Spot	17.40 - 55

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Ready	21 5 9
Marghashirsha	21 5 3
Posha	21 5 6
Narandas Motilal Native gold	21 5 6
bars touch 96,97,98,99	21 5 6
National City	21 8 6

SILVER.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Ready	60 10 0
London-Ready	27 0 0
Forward	26 12 0
London/Shanghai	
Opening	2 7 9/16
Closing	2 7 9/16
New York Cent	58 1/2
Op. H. Lo. Cl.	
Marghashirsha	60/1 60/1 60/1 60/1
Posha	60/8 60/8 60/8 60/8

EXCHANGE.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32	
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16	
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32	
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32	
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8	
Tone of Exchange: Steady Market.	

PARIS:
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 990.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:

Bank's selling T T 125.

HONGKONG:

Bank's selling D D 137-3/4.

SIANGHAI:

Bank's selling D D 178.

SINGAPORE:

Bank's selling D D 154-3/4.

NEW YORK:

Bank's selling D D 273.

London-Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1/2.

London-Silver per oz. Ready 27.

London-Silver per oz. Forward 26-1/2.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India was a buyer at lower rate. Market quiet and idle but the undertone is good. Market depends upon India and China.

American Cross Rate dol. 4.88-1/4.

Paris Cross Rate Francs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
3 months 4-5/16 per cent.	
Six months 4-3/8 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.	
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.	
One month 4 per cent.	
Three months to six months 4 1/2 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market.—Easier.	
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Dec. 7.
Since 1st September	
in-full-pressed	
Bales	
Khandesh	2,550 34,729 26,865
Central India	940 14,253 9,829
Barsi and Nagar	2,182 26,676 9,147
Hyderabad-Gaorani	666 7,467 1,209
Berar	5,816 1,10,667 39,777
Central Provinces	2,322 35,249 4,276
Total Omra	14,335 2,29,041 30,103
Dholera	15,828 3,589
N.W. Provinces	1,900 48,555 19,841
Rajputana	304 7,863 5,841
Sind-Panjab	678 20,807 8,59

SHIPPING

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8.
Ridderkerk, Carlton, Hamburg.
Nurjehan, Robb, Java.
Pasha, Blance, Java.
Akbar, Wheeler, Calcutta.
LOADING.
Dec. 7.
Steamer Parjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Sissopa for Malabar Coast Ports.
S S Ridderkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Co's steamer Ridderkerk will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.
S S Nurjehan:—The T. M. Co's steamer Nurjehan will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java and Madras with a general cargo and 5 passengers.
S S Pasha:—The T. M. Co's steamer Pasha will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java with a general cargo.
S S Akbar:—The T. M. Co's steamer Akbar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 7.
S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1000 cwt myrabollans, J. Narbheram and Co; 1200 cwt linseed oil cake, 8050 cwt groundnut oil cakes, N V Velumohamed; 100 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim.
For Glasgow:—6000 cwt groundnut oil cake, N V Velumohamed; 1485 cwt masoor, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes, 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes, Mee-sahoy and Co.
For Marseilles:—150 cwt gum olibanum, A H A H Mawji and Co; 195 cwt turmeric, R Shantilal and Co.
S S Marchioness of Bute for Dunkirk:—250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 60 bales cotton raw, L Dreyfus and Co.
S S Schwarzenfels for Hamburg:—8000 cwt groundnut oil cakes, 4000 cwt linseed oil cakes, S Banister and Co; 150 cwt gum olibanum, A H A H Mawji and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, K Dewchand and Co; 63 bales cow hides, 32 bales buffalo hides, D Abraham and Sons; 3000 cwt groundnut oil cakes, Mosahoy and Co; 60 cwt gum Arabic, P E Bros; 100 cwt gum Arabic, 150 cwt gum olibanum, E Veerji and Co.
S S City of Paris for Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co; 950 bales cotton raw, Vardhaman Bros.
For Liverpool:—75 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co; 1000 cwt myrabollans, K Meghji; 50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollans, J Moolchand and Co; 18000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.
For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 4000 cwt mowra seed, Ralli Bros.
For Dunkirk:—172 bales cotton raw, Vardhaman Bros.
For Marseilles:—11700 cwt castor seed, 5500 cwt teal seed, Ralli Bros; 1001 cwt myrabollans, K Meghji; 3000 cwt myrabollans, C Jivabhai and Co.
S S Ridderkerk for Antwerp:—11 bales goat hair, H R Rehmanbhai and Co.
For Hamburg:—4 cwt oil cakes, Kiam Jann and Co.
S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.
S S Seiyu Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 290 bales cotton raw, H Rambhagat and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Amersey and Sons; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.
S S Delta for Kobe:—1200 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
For Vancouver:—6 cwt condiments, M M Poonjaji and Co.
For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, Toyo Menka Kaisha.
For Hongkong:—2 cwt ivory, A Rahim and Co.
For Victoria:—8 cwt condiments, M M Poonjaji and Co.
IMPORTS.
Dec. 7.
S S Chyebassa from Moulmein, Agents M M and Co; 3773 bags rice.
From Rangoon:—397 bags pig lead.
From Coochin:—57 packages tea, 435 bundles coir rope, 200 bundles coir yarn.
From Calcut:—37 bags cocoanuts, 139 jottas coir rope, 140 jottas coir yarn.
S S Rena from Hamburg, Agents Gramus Trading Co:—750 bags Epson salt, 325 barrels mercury Atlas flag oil, 30 cases woolen goods, 5 cases half woolen goods, 24 packages cotton goods, 25 cases glass bangles, 50 cases hyposulphite of soda, 47 cases toys, 727 packages paper, 70 drums turpentine, 36 drums chloride of magnesium, 795 cases common spirit, 115 cases common wine, 22 cases aluminium ware, 300 cases school sates, 30 cases tannic acid, 12 cases art silk goods, 20 cases ground ore, 25 cases acetate of lead, 39 bales paper boards, 132 bundles copper sheets, 59 packages provisions, 169 packages hollow glass, 170 packages dry dyes.
From Antwerp:—30 cases provisions, 30 cases earth colours, 18 cases glow lamps, 466 cases window glass, 12 cases woolen goods, 34 cases playing cards, 157 bales paper, 1075 packages vegetable products, 125 cases imitation red lead.
From Rotterdam:—500 cases vegetable products, 75 cases salad oil, 10 cases meat and hams.
From Gothenburg:—1510 packages pa-

BULLION EXCHANGE

YEAR OF PROGRESS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company in Shaikh Meemon Street on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Rameshvardha Birla presiding. The Chairman moved to adopt the Directors' report, and the balance sheet and profit and loss accounts of the Company for the year ended 25 October 1927.

ALL ROUND PROGRESS.
The annual report presented to the shareholders shows an all-round progress of the Exchange throughout the year. The report says that the year has been a very eventful one inasmuch as it was marked by heavy fluctuations in silver. The prices had risen up to Rs. 61 in November as a reaction to the heavy slump caused by the publication of the report of the Currency Commission. During the year of the report, the Exchange made a joint representation to the Government of India protesting against the introduction of the message rate system in telephone charges and got the decision of the Telephone Company postponed for good. The report further informs the shareholders that the safe deposit department introduced by the Exchange, has worked exceptionally well during the last year. The Company has made a clear profit of Rs. 32,219,144 for the year of the report as compared with a profit of Rs. 13,145,822 for the previous year.

RESERVE BANK.
In seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, Mr. Maneklal Premchand Roychand laid emphasis on the paramount necessity of a Reserve Bank and a gold standard for India. The question of the Constitution of such a bank, he said, was of much less importance and hence it was a folly that it should have been allowed to cloud the real issue. The speaker made an important observation on the question of dividend. The small dividend, he remarked, was directly due to the lack of support on the part of members of the Exchange themselves. It was vitally necessary, he added, that none but members of the Exchange should be allowed to enter the hall during business hours for the purpose of trading. Failing that it was useless to anticipate any large increase in the dividend.

The motion to adopt the report, was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR.
There was a considerable flutter in the meeting on the election of Mr. Shivaprasad Joshi as the additional director of the Company. Several shareholders of the Exchange had sent a written requisition to the Chairman urging the appointment of Mr. Joshi as the additional director. After a heated controversy, the consideration of the matter was postponed to 17th of this month.

DIVIDEND.
On the motion of V. I. Parekh, a dividend of Rs. 175 for a single share of Rs. 5,000 was declared.
The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chair was carried.

OUTRAGE BY COMITADJIS

ORGY OF MURDERS

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Belgrade.—One woman and one child were killed and several civilians and police wounded as a result of an outrage by the Comitadjis at Strumitza last evening when a bomb exploded in front of a hotel, in the centre of the town and the Comitadjis poured bullets into the fleeing passers-by. The police patrol hurried up and the Comitadjis bolted, but ran into the arms of another patrol. When their capture appeared inevitable, the Comitadjis threw another bomb, severely injuring the officer-in-charge and two gendarmes, and after that escaped in the fog and darkness.—Reuter.

per, 970 packages chlorate of potash, 25 bales wood pulp, 15 bags manganese dioxide, 3 barrels chromate of potash, 80 bags glass powder, 20 bags sulphur antimony, 20 cases matches.

S S Bandra from Busrah, Agents M M and Co:—339 bags dry dates, 99 bags wet skins.
From Mahomera:—85 bags beans, 21 bags dry dates, 700 bundles wet dates, 50 bundles wool, 38 bundles reeds, 2 bundles skins, 84 bags almonds, 51 bags attari, 420 bags gum.

From Kowait:—1 bundle gold coins, 1 bundle silver, 1 tin real pearls.
From Bushire:—556 packages almonds, 385 bags almond kernels, 248 bags raisins, 413 bags gum, 605 bales cotton 15 bundles carpets, 7 bundles skins, 25 bags pistas.
From Bahrain:—17 tins pearls and gold coins, 54 bags specie, 62 bags gum, 33 bags pistas, 28 jottas assafotida 1350 bundles dates, 40 bundles dry fish, 7 bundles skins, 4 bundles wool.

From Muskat:—3 bundles specie, 53 crates pomegranates, 2515 packages dates, 528 bags sardines, 180 bags fish mawre.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

CALCUTTA OPERATORS BUYING

Bombay, Dec. 7.
In the following weekly review Messrs. Devkar and Nanji state that silver prices recovered on Calcutta operators buying and improved offshore.

"Our Silver market has, since the last report, remained steady throughout the week with slight improvement in the prices. In the middle of the week prices declined somewhat on long liquidation in consequence of easier Shanghai Exchange but later recovered on Calcutta operators' buying and improvement in the daily off-take combined with better foreign advices. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-14 on the 6th instant and the lowest Rs. 60-2 on the 2nd instant. The range for the week was Rs. 0-12. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-16 higher than the last week, the highest touched being 2-7 5/8 on the 6th instant and the lowest 2-7 1/4 on the 3rd instant.

The London price is 0-3 1/2 higher. The market was steady with India being a moderate buyer for prompt shipment, while China, generally, was a seller. America has remained inactive. The New York price is 58 3/8 cents i.e. 0-12 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 58 3/8 cents on the 5th instant and the lowest 57 7/8 cents on the 29th November.

The prices for Gold have registered a decline of about two annas in comparison to the last week, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-5-9 for ready, Rs. 21-5-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-5-6 for the second settlement. The easiness is due to the improvement in the Exchange. London price, having declined to £4-4-10 1/2 on the 29th November, closes at £4-4-11 1/2.

Looking to the healthy tone of the markets, we adhere to our previously expressed opinion of making purchases on all setbacks."

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 7.
Mr. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company.	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p. e. 1933 Notes)	104 0 0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.	3 5 9
Assam Bengal Railway (Ord.)	92 10 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 p. e. Pref.)	0 12 6
Bombay Port Trust 6 p. c. Debs. (1927)	109 10 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	0 7 6
Burns Corporation Ltd.	0 13 0
Burnham Oil Co., Ltd.	4 8 9
Calcutta Port Trust 6 p. c. Debs. (1927)	110 10 0
Australian 5 p. e. Loan (1925/26)	99 0 0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 p. c. Debs. (1927/28)	99 5 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	1 1 0
Chartered Bank of India, China & Japan	21 5 0
Chersonese Rubber Co., Ltd.	0 2 9
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	6 7 6
French 5 p. c. Rentes	15 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	121 0 0
India 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1925/26)	70 10 0
India 4-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1925/26)	92 5 0
India 5-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1925/26)	103 10 0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1/2 p. c. Debs. (1925/26)	101 0 0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	2 12 6
Lloyds Bank Limited	3 3 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	0 15 9
National Bank of India Ltd.	50 0 0
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	7 2 6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	10 12 6
Shahdars Saharanpur I. Rly. 4-1/2 Debs.	83 0 0
Sheel Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	4 10 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	198 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway 4 p. c. Pref. Stock	80 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	104 0 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p. c. Debs. 1931/32)	101 0 0
War Loan 5 p. c. (1927/28)	101 10 0

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Cottonseed, Bombay...
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/10/0.
Castorseed, Bombay...
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £18/7/6.
Raneseed, Toria, ton...
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £19/15/0.

LINSEED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton...
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £18/18/9.
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £16/18/9.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f., ton...
Shipment full paid Jan/Feb. £14/15/0.
Linseed Bombay, ton...
Shipment nominal Dec/Jan. £17/15/0.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt...
Delivery sellers Jan/Apr. 28/6.
Delivery value May/Aug. 29/1-1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.	Ready	Mill Terms	Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G. 330	320	7/8	7/8	
Bengal Fine M.G. 310	320	7/8	7/8	
Bengal F.G. M.G. 310	320	7/8	7/8	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G. 320	320	7/8	7/8	
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G. 310	320	7/8	7/8	
Wardha-Hing. Fine M.G. 365/70	365	70		
Nagpur Fine M.G. 365/70 + 20	365	70	+ 19	
Yotmal Fine M.G. 360	360			
Arvi Fine M.G. 358 + 11	358	11	+ 9	
Amraoti Fine M.G. 350/55	350	55		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G. 342/45 - 1/2	342	45	- 1/2	- 3/4
Mulkapur Fine M.G. 340/45	340	45		
Khandeh Fine M.G. 338/40 - 4	338	40	- 4	- 6/7
Mutha Fine M.G. 338/40 - 6	338	40	- 6	- 11
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	365			
Purna Average Quality 345	345			
Pachhai/Sailu Average Quality	350			
Indore/Ujjain 350	350			
Burwah Sanavad 345/50	345	50		
Broach Fine M.G. March, - 14/5				
Broach F.G. M.G. 365	365			
Westerns Good M.G. 430	430			
Westerns H.G. 430	430			
Camboya Fine M.G. 405	405			
Miraj/Sangli F.G. 405	405			
Compta F.G. M.G. 405	405			
Dholera F.G. M.G. 405	405			
Kadi-Virgamam F.G. M.G. 405	405			

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 6.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 p. e.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 3 1/2 p. e.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 1/2 p. e.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 3/4 p. e.
Bank Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 p. e.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 p. e.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 6.
Silver.—Market steady.
Spot 27
Forward 26 3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 6.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 6.
Rosario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 49/6
Barletta Russ, per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 49/6
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. 53/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
About sellers 51/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 6.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c.i.f. Calcutta.—
December per cwt. 14/9
Jan/March per cwt. 14/9
July/Sept. per cwt. 15/0
o. & f. Bombay.—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/10-3/4
o. & f. Karachi.—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 6.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 6.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £21-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation £20-1/2
National Bank £20
Eastern Bank £26-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £85-7/8
Conversion Loan £27-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent. £108-1/8
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £55-1/2
Indian Loan 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £60-3/8
Indian Loan 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70-1/2
Consols £54-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent. £101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £98-1/8

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 6.
Demand, Bills 487.87

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 6.
T T Berlin on London 29-12-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London 12-07-1/4
T T Brussels on London 31-85
T T Madrid on London Unquoted.
T T Milan on London 90-00
T T Bern on London 25-80
T T Paris on London 121-02
T T London on Prague 161-68

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 6.
Copper, English Best Selected £65-1/8
Copper, Braziers £75-1/2
Yellow Metal £65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-1/8
Tin, English Ingots £208

"A GOT-UP AGITATION."

MEERUT, Dec. 6.
Mr. Mahomed Yamin Khan, L.A., says that the agitation about non-inclusion of Indians is absolutely got up. He declares that the failure of Simla Unity Conference is evident proof of the incapacity of Indian leaders to come to terms and mutually settle differences.—A. P.

NEW ERA IN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 3).

Central Council, and in this way will be created an absolute direct bond between the head of the combine and its lowest paid workman.

To meet the workers' legitimate desire for increased security and higher status we are introducing something of an innovation into industry by creating a Workers' Staff Grade. As many as fifty per cent. of all workers of over five years' service will be eligible for election to the Staff, and once promoted, they will enjoy privileges akin to those already enjoyed by the office staffs, including weekly instead of hourly rates of wages, and the right to a month's notice of termination of employment. This increases security and status.

WORKERS AS SHAREHOLDERS.

In the execution of participation in profits, our programme takes the form of a workers' shareholding scheme. This type of scheme has been successfully adopted in an extraordinary extent in industry in the United States, and that is one reason, I think, why they have less unrest and fewer labour disputes than we have. All the employees of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited are given the opportunity to purchase the Company's ordinary shares at 2s. 6d. below the market price. Moreover, free shares will be allotted to each purchaser in graduated scale. Workers receiving £200 a year or less will be given one free share for every four purchased; from £201 to £500 a year, one free share for every five purchased; and so on.

The shares can be purchased by instalments spread over a period, and in the event of the purchaser dying before completion of payment, the Company will complete payment and give the shares free to the worker's next-of-kin. A novel feature of this scheme is the almost utter absence of restriction, except for the necessary safeguards to prevent speculation. Making the workers capitalists, and giving them a financial interest, other than wages, and also a voice in the direction of the Company, seems to me one of the sanest and surest approaches to industrial co-operation.

The last of our five points, information, will be met, in the first place, by common discussion in the Works Councils, and in the second place, by the monthly publication of a works magazine which should be, as in the case of other concerns that have tried the means, both a welcome source of news to the workers and also a connecting link throughout all the works of the combine.

Such is the broad outline of a programme of concrete proposals towards a better industrial relationship. Successful industry today requires the team spirit. The team spirit cannot be acquired unless labour policy is based upon the recognition that all three partners can equally make or mar the success of an enterprise.

A LEAGUE OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

The question of industrial peace is also capable of other approaches. For some time now I have been advocating a League of Industrial Affairs, with powers and sanctions similar to those of the League of Nations at Geneva. I am glad to think that the idea is making headway, and that many who were opposed are now in favour. We want to get a definite programme established, and get it accepted and carried out all over the country, and I believe the moment is right for a real step forward. The scheme must be kept out of party politics. We want something which is so strong that all and every party will have to accept it, and something so sound that the common feeling of the people of the country would accept it as axiomatic.

After all, the real and final arbiter in all industrial conflicts is the great body of public opinion. That is why I am also advocating the establishment of investigation tribunals into causes of difference which may lead to the outbreak of a dispute. I have elsewhere detailed the arguments for, and the exact nature of the machinery for, the setting up of these investigation boards or tribunals, which have already been successfully operated in Canada. Sufficient to say here that their great services, even if unsuccessful in preventing a strike or lock-out, would be in placing before the public all the relevant facts and an absolutely impartial summary of the rights and wrongs of any industrial dispute. Public opinion would be given its rightful place as final arbiter, and justice will be extended by the common sense and conscience of the whole community.

Such are but a few of the more important approaches to industrial co-operation. I do not expect the immediate arrival of the millennium. But a great step forward will have been taken if the Triple Alliance in industry, the three workers, can be got together and set working together on a broad amicable basis.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

The "Gita-Jayanti" was celebrated under the presidency of Sheth Tribhuvandas Praggi in the Maharashtra High School at Lower Parel. In his inaugural speech, Principal M. M. Kale after alluding to the various activities of the school, mentioned how sincere efforts were being made to inculcate the sanctity and importance of "Bhagavad-Gita", on the minds of young boys.

Mr. Sarayya made a short speech on "Karmayoga" or "The Yoga of Action". The President then made a short speech and wished that the School would show still better progress in future. He gave prizes to the successful candidates who had taken part in the competition, and donated Rs. 100/- for providing for physical culture.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Dec. 7.
JUTE.
Albion 555; Alliance 695; Anglo India 517; Auckland 405; Barnagore 327; Bally 287; Birla 17/8; Belveder 770; Budge-Budge 665; Caledonian 800; Chapdani 212; Clive 52; Craig 7; Cheviot 393; Dabhoose 615; Delta 740; Empire 70; Fort Ghster 1160; Fort William 485; Gondalpara 1490; Gouropore 1000; Hukunchand 24; Hooghly 110; Howrah 64/12; Kamarhaty 890; Kankarhar 675; Kelvin 1000; Khardah 710; Kinnison 1260; Landowne 375; Lawrence 825; Lethian 655; Naitati 700; National 37; New Central 780; Northbrook 73/4; Nudon 60; Orient 340; Presidency 13/12; Reliance 91; Soorah 30/6; Standard 595; Union 40; Waverly 9/2; Russian 18. Jute 63/10.

COTTON.
Bengal Nagpur 29/4; Dunbar 243.
COAL.
Burrakur 16; Ranegunge 29/4; Samia Kendra 5/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.
B. I. Corporation 4; Burma Corp. 9/8; Bengal Iron 18/2; Burn Co. 35; I. I. Steel 21/4; Marshalls 4/4; Madon Textiles 5/4; Imperial Bank 1/35; Imperial Conty 366; 3-1/2 per cent Paper 74/12. 45/55 Loan 106/8; 4 per cent New Loan 87/14.
Remarks:—Jute shares quiet.
The following dividends are reported:—Cheviot 20; Orient 17/8; Caledonian 50; Delta 45; and Lethian 40.
Coal and Iron Shares steady. Government Securities quiet.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 7.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 74/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1931/37 Rs. 93/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-12.
6 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 105/14.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 107.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/7.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 85.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: Final, European vs. Mahomedans, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.
Public meeting of students and youths of Bombay at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, Mr. M. A. Jinnah to speak on "Can India Accept the Statutory Commission as it is Constituted?" Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presiding 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

mails sails at 1 p.m., connecting S.S. "Mooltan" at Aden.
The S.S. "Ranpara" with the English

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S.S. "Macbride" left Suez in the evening of the 2nd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line S.S. "Macbride" arrived at Suez in the evening of 3rd instant.

BYCULLA D. C. C.

Messrs. P. J. Manjekar, J. P. Joshi, and C. K. Subramaniam have been elected as Delegates for the 42nd Session of the Indian National Congress.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED.

Members and requested to send in their suggestions for the Ensuing Congress to be held at Madras on or before Saturday, (the 10th instant) to the Secretaries, B. P. C. C. Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.

DELEGATES TO MADRAS CONGRESS.

The following members of the Byculla District Congress Committee are duly elected as Delegates from this ward—

Sgt. Shankar K. Pupala, Sgt. Sayaji L. Silam, Sgt. Shantaram C. Lamge, Sgt. Manshi Mirza Mahomedali.

DATTI-JAYANTI.

The "Datti-Jayanti" will be celebrated in the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel to-day (Thursday) at 8.30 a.m. under the presidency of Prof. N. K. Bhagwat.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From the 1st instant the rates per word for ordinary telegrams via Indo are one rupee for Russia in Europe, Russia in Asia, and Turkey in Europe and one rupee four annas for Turkey in Asia.—A. P.

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

The adjourned debate on "Whether or not the Statutory Commission should be boycotted" will be held at the premises of the South Indian Union, Bombay, Kanji Bhuvan, Parel, on Sunday (the 11th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

SARASWAT MEETING.

A general meeting of the members of the Saraswat community will be held in the Association Hall, Gamdevi to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. for the establishment of Saraswat Rishikul Brahmacharyashram at Shirali for the benefit of the Saraswat Brahmins of Southern India.

SOUTH INDIANS' GUJARAT FUND.

A general meeting of the donors to the South Indian Gujarat-Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund will be held to-day (Thursday) at Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer's Office (Jupiter Insurance Co.), Farnfield Lane, Fort, at 6.15 p.m. to adopt the statement of accounts and to dissolve the Committee.

INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1927, Dr. Irach J. S. Tareporwalla of the Calcutta University will deliver the second lecture of a series of public lectures on "Some Aspects of the History of Zoroastrianism" this evening at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, on "Indo-Iranian Religion and the Reform of Zarathushtra."

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Lorenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Gujarat" via Dharushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 8th inst.
Superscribed Mails for Lorenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Munsingh" via Dharushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday the 10th instant.

As the outward Persian Gulf Mail Steamer will not sail this week till the arrival of the Inward English Mail Steamer "Rajputana" which is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday (the 9th inst.) the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. of the correspondence for the offices in the Persian Gulf and Iraq on that date—
(1) Unregistered corres. upto 9 a.m. on 9-12-1927. (2) Registered corres. upto 8 a.m. on 9-12-1927. (3) Parcels upto 5 p.m. on 8-12-1927.

EMPLOYING GIRLS FOR PROSTITUTION

ACCUSED GET 18 MONTHS' R. I.

A case of prostitution was heard and decided by Mr. L. N. Mehta, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday.

The facts of the case are that one Channawa Wagiappa, the complainant, who is a resident of village Nimburji in Bijapur District was living with her parents in her native place. She is aged about 18 now, and was married in her childhood. She lived with her husband only for one year and afterwards came and stayed with her father.

THE TEMPTING BAIT.

About six months ago, Bhimappa Shantavva, who is the second accused in the case, and who is a resident of the same village, Nimburji, came to the complainant's house when she was alone and asked her to accompany him to Bombay. He told her that he had a daughter living in Bombay who was quite happy but who felt very lonely. If, therefore, she would only consent to live with her she would be given ornaments and other comforts there.

The girl at first refused to accept the proposal saying that it would be very expensive to go to Bombay. Thereupon Bhimappa consented to undertake all her expenses, and three days after the proposal was first made, they both started for Bombay. On their arrival here, the girl was taken to the brothel of the first accused, Basawa, who is the daughter of Bhimappa the second accused. When they arrived at the brothel, it was night time. Besides Basawa there was another woman, Chandrabai in the room at that time. The complainant was given food and other things. Fifteen days after, Bhimappa left for his native place, and the girl was made to earn as a prostitute.

FORCED TO YIELD.

The complainant in her evidence said that she did not like the life of a prostitute but she was forced to take it. Even when she was ill, the first accused used to force her to go and call customers from outside. Sometimes she refused to do this and was punished with beating and at times the smoke of dry chilies was administered to her to make her yield. She was also harassed in other ways.

About 3 weeks after she had been in the brothel of the accused, one Kelawa came to her room and took her to her room where she was found by the police.

DETERRENT SENTENCE NECESSARY.

Both the accused at first denied their guilt but later prayed for mercy. The learned magistrate after going through the evidence found both the accused guilty and convicted the first under Section 373 and the second under Section 312 of the Indian Penal Code respectively. In passing a sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on each of them, His Worship remarked that these offences were getting so common that it was necessary to pass deterrent sentences on those who employed young girls for the purpose of prostitution, and those who acted as go-between like the second accused.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

OFFENDERS OF LAW CONVICTED

Merwanji C. Divetia, a Parsi was fined Rs. 100 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

Sergeant Priestly who prosecuted said that on the evening of August 23 last he noticed the accused driving his car on the Queen's Road at a speed of 30 to 35 miles per hour. The traffic was heavy at the time and the accused was trying to overtake a number of cars.

The accused pleaded not guilty but was convicted on evidence.

On a similar charge David L. Jayet was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to suffer two months' hard labour. His driving license was suspended for one month.

For driving on the extreme right of the road, Fakirji N. Painter a lorry driver in the employ of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores was also fined Rs. 30.

HABITUALLY OFFENDER SENTENCED

Nabibux Pirbux, a Mahomedan, was charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazgaon Police Court, for house-breaking with the intent of committing theft.

The accused, the prosecution stated, broke open the lock of the shop of one Abdul Hussein Isuf Ali, and was arrested before he could commit any theft. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of house-breaking and admitted four previous convictions. His Worship, therefore, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TELUUGU OF BOMBAY FOR BOYCOTT.

The Council of the Bombay Telugu Mahajan Sabha met on Sunday night and unanimously resolved upon boycotting the Royal Commission. A public meeting of all the Telugu of the City will be soon held under the Presidency of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajaji to give expression to this opinion.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A SARI

ACCUSED REMANDED INTO POLICE CUSTODY.

Francis John, a Christian, was placed by the police before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court and an application was made for his remand into police custody until 9th instant.

The accused was arrested on Tuesday morning at 11 a.m. at a Marwari shop where he had gone to dispose of a Parsi sari valued at Rs. 50. He subsequently made a statement and pointed out the house of one Mr. Rustomji Khursetji Dalal, a resident of Alexandra Road, who identified the property as his which was stolen by somebody only the previous night. As inquiries were not complete, the police asked for the remand.

Finding that accused had no object to remain in police custody, His Worship granted the application.

WORKMAN'S NEGLIGENCE PROVES FATAL

CHARGE AGAINST ANOTHER FAILS

Judgment was delivered at Kuria on Wednesday afternoon last by Mr. S. N. Deo, First Class Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, in the case in which a Pathan workman, Nizamuddin Rakmudin in the service of Messrs. Braithwaite and Company, Engineers and Contractors, at Mulund, was charged with causing the death of a fellow workman, one Basawa by a rash and negligent act under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code on the 11th August last.

Mr. Nemkar, Government pleader conducted the prosecution and Mr. St. John, pleader defended the accused. From the evidence led by the prosecution, it appears that on the day in question, the accused and the deceased were employed in fixing a huge girder on two trolleys with the object of riveting it. The prosecution alleged that the accused who was the rivetter

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

ACCUSED DISCHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE.

J. S. Sequeira, a motor driver, was charged with criminal breach of trust before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday.

The complainant, Mary Noronha in her evidence stated that she was engaged to one Louis Sequeira and was living with him at Grant Road. The accused was living with them till about 2 months back. On the 18th of November last, at about 11 a.m. the accused came to their room and asked for the loan of her gold chain. Her fiancé was at that time sleeping. She wanted to wake him up and take his permission, but the accused told her, it was not necessary. He also promised to return the gold chain on the following day.

Some days after this, when the complainant and her fiancé found that the accused showed no signs of returning the chain, they repaired to his residence and demanded the chain back. The accused, at first, denied all knowledge of them or their chain, but later stated that the chain had been pledged with him by Louis Sequeira for money lent to him.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the chain had been really pledged with him, and he had given a loan of Rs. 35 to Louis Sequeira for it.

His Worship after hearing the case ordered the accused to be discharged as there was not sufficient evidence against him.

CONVICTED OF ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Rastom Rashid, an Irani, was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazgaon Police Court, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by swallowing opium.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said that he was in great trouble and

RECEPTION TO SRIJUT VIJAYA SINGH PATHIKJI.

GRAND PROCESSION IN HIS HONOUR

The Organisers, the Indian Peoples' Conference, invite public attention to the arrival to-morrow (Friday) morning in Bombay of the great martyr of Rajputana, Mr. Pathik after his release from imprisonment for the ensuing Indian States' Peoples' Conference. Nobody has suffered more, sacrificed more than Mr. Pathik for the uplift and reformation of his brethren in Indian States and in all fitness of things on his arrival, the Organisers have decided to give him a public reception at Grant Road, on Friday, at 8.20 a.m. (Kathiawar Express) and take him in a procession along all thoroughfares in the city. The citizens of Bombay who are interested in the welfare of the States' subjects, and the subjects of the Indian States residing in this city and cordially invited to join the Organisers in paying tribute to the worthy servant of the people.

in charge fixed the girder on the trolley in such a negligent manner that one of the trolleys tilted up, causing the whole girder to fall down and bring about the death of a workman.

Evidence was led to show that the accused had been warned by a letter that the girder was not correctly placed but the accused did not pay heed to the warning. The defence submitted that the trolley used was not suitable for the purpose of bearing girder and that, moreover, the deceased having pushed the trolley with a crow-bar caused the girder to drop, and that the death was the result of his own negligent act.

His Worship after visiting the works of Messrs. Braithwaite and Company agreed with the defence counsel and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

December 7.
Previous Closing Rate 19.27
To-day's Opening Rate 19.36
Difference + .09
To-day's Closing Rate 19.18
Difference - .09

JANUARY.

LIVERPOOL.

December 7.
Previous Closing Rate 10.83
To-day's Opening Rate 10.44
Difference + .09
To-day's Closing Rate 10.45
Difference + .07

Branch, Expectation 381

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

December 7.
Silver Ready 26 12 0
Silver Forward 0 4 0
Tone of Market.—India and China sold.

MADRAS RACES

KOLHAPUR CAPTURES TWO EVENTS

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Details:—
THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arab ponies. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's MISK, 7-11, Clarke.

Mr. Baker's AGENT, 8-3, Harding .. 2
Mr. Hormusji's NAJEEB, 8-0, Burgess .. 3
Mr. Sheth's VERSHAN, 8-3, Barber .. 4
Also ran:—Hajjan 8-11, Kooleh 8-3, Amber 8-0 and Hampstead 7-3.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 81; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 28 and Rs. 15.
Betting:—7 to 4 against Najeeb, 3 Kooleh and 5 the rest.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for horses in Class IV.

The Maharaja of Mysore's POMEGRATE, 7-3, H Black .. 1

Li-Col Lad's WHITE ROCK, 7-9, Robertson .. 2

Mr. Gegg's GALLOPEUR OLIVER, 7-0, S Black .. 3

Mr. Newman Sander's DINNETTE'S DAUGHTER, 9-3, Harrison .. 4

Also ran:—Primer 9-6, St Rita 8-12, Bachhante 7-12 and Peg Anthony 7-2.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 75; Places Rs. 25, Rs. 40 and Rs. 29.

Betting:—3 to 2 Peg Anthony, 2 St Rita, 5 Galloper Oliver and Bachhante, 8 Pomegranate, Primer and White Rock, longer prices the others.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs.

Mr. Essaji's HACHEL, 8-8, H Black .. 1

Mr. Sadig's RED LIPS, 8-6, Hill .. 2

Mr. Abdullah Mana's AYALAN, 8-5, Barber .. 3

Mr. Murphy's RED FLOWER, 9-0, Harding .. 4

Also ran:—Daoud Beg 8-7, Abbar 8-5, Muzzafar 8-1 and Flighty 7-2.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 80; Places Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Betting:—Evens Daoud Beg, 3 Red Lips, 4 Abbar, 5 Hatchel and Ayalan, 6 the others.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SEHOOD, 7-4, Duckenfield .. 1

Mr. Kelo's VARI, 7-9, S Black .. 2

Mr. Abdullah Mana's SANNAN, 8-1, Barber .. 3

Mr. Kadir's BALKEES, 7-10, Robertson .. 4

Also ran:—Goolfahab 9-0, Ashroff 8-5, Alder 8-2, Gaff 7-13.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 115; Places Rs. 27, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18.

Betting:—3 Vari, 7 to 2 Balkees, 4 Sannan and Gaff, 5 Sehood, longer prices the others.

THE GRIFFIN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Griffins imported under the Madras Griffins' scheme, other than those taken out of the Griffin Class.

Mrs. Maconochie and Mrs. Cruden's BIRKENHEAD, 7-12, Sicley .. 1

Mr. Murphy's MERRIELEGS, 7-12, Harding .. 2

Major Watson's THE CONSTANT NYMPH, 7-12, Barber .. 3

Zaminder Paliavaram's HOT AND COLD, 8-7, Walker .. 4

Also ran:—China Marens 9-7, Gounod 8-12, Awaywego 8-8, Pegu 8-3, Indian Imp 8-0, Lady Payne 7-12.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 114; Places Rs. 32, Rs. 31 and Rs. 76.

Betting:—2 to 1 China Marens, Gounod and Indian Imp, 6 Birkenhead and Pegu, 8 the others.

THE AYR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. Ismail Ibrahim's LOVE GLASS, 7-11, Jones .. 1

Raja Palakimede's ROITOL, 8-0, Robertson .. 2

Mr. Murphy's PLATINUM, 7-12, Harding .. 3

Mrs. Nugent Grant's CYLVERN, 8-1, Burgess .. 4

Also ran:—Poe's Dream 9-0, Jovial 7-10 and Floral Dance 7-2.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88; Places Rs. 43, and Rs. 23.

Betting:—3 Roitot and Cylvern, 4 Platinum, 5 the others.—A. P.

EUROPEAN'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH

On Tuesday afternoon, the dead body of J. D. Peel, a European was found floating in the sea at Arthur Bunder, which was removed to the morgue for inquest. Evidence was led to show before the Coroner that the deceased was employed in the Government Telegraph Office but was out of employment for the last four months. He expected to get a job shortly. There was no reason for him to commit suicide. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HIGH COURT

WORLI MURDER CASE.

FATAL SQUABBLE OVER A WOMAN.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Justice Sir Charles Pawcett and a special jury, Manur Hussein Rastuddin, a Mahomedan aged 28 was put on the charge of culpable homicide under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.

The accused who was a bus-driver, was on visiting terms with a Parseshi woman named Arjunabai who kept a grocery shop at Ambalal's chawl, Love Grove Lane, Worli. The prosecution alleged that on 17th September last at about 8.30 p.m. the accused in the company of a boy named Abdul Shaku was seated in Arjunabai's shop when she asked him to go away, as she apprehended trouble from one Jaysingh who was her paramour and other parishes who objected to the accused visiting her. Accordingly, the accused and the boy Abdul Shaku were driving away in a victoria when they were held up by Jaysingh and his friends who demanded from him why he was visiting Arjunabai. Jaysingh held the accused by the neck, while two of his companions began to belabour him with lathis. In the struggle, the accused took out a clasp knife and mortally wounded Jaysingh by cutting right from the throat downward. The accused then ran away shouting for police, and after a hot chase, was arrested at Worli near the Police Chowki.

THE DEFENCE.

The accused stated in his defence that the woman's brother Ramal also went into the victoria with a knife given to him by her to protect himself in case any trouble arose from Jaysingh. When the carriage was held up, Ramal was seized by Jaysingh who demanded why he was interfering with regard to his sister. A scuffle then ensued in which Ramal stabbed Jaysingh and the accused who was also belaboured, ran away.

During cross-examination by Mr. Kaderbhoy, some of the prosecution witnesses to some extent corroborated the defence story that the accused had no part in the fatal stabbing.

In course of his summing up, His Lordship pointed out that circumstantial evidence was against the accused owing to the fact that he could not account for the bloodstains on his hands and clothes.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide, and made a strong recommendation for mercy.

Mr. Kaderbhoy, the accused's counsel, then submitted to His Lordship that in view of the extenuating circumstances brought to light during the trial, a light sentence would meet the ends of justice.

His Lordship accepted counsel's suggestion and sentenced the accused to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIME WAVE IN BOMBAY

THREE GHASTLY MURDERS

Bombay is passing through a crime wave for some time past but on Thursday, it reached a climax when three murders were committed in a short space of an hour in different localities. A Madras girl who was passionately in love with a Madras girl who lately jilted him, was frenzied at the insult and killed his sweetheart and her mother in cold blood in a garage at Fazzalhy Road, Colaba. The garage belonged to the French Consulate and when a European occupant went with his motor cycle to the garage he was shocked at the ghastly scene of two women lying in a pool of blood. The police being informed, arrested Kanikam Cunnappa, the suspect and placed him before the Coroner on Wednesday. The suspect admitted before the Coroner that he has murdered the two women out of disappointment in love as Papabai, the deceased had left him for another man.

The Coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing.

Another murder was committed at Jacob Circle where Hussein, a Mahomedan was done to death and a Hindu named Antia was stabbed in the chest who has been removed to the J. J. Hospital. It appeared two gangs of Mavalis are at loggerheads at Jacob Circle and only a few days ago they had a free fight on the road which resulted in Police Court proceedings against the leaders. On Tuesday night while Hussein was talking with his friend, a man from the rival party came with a knife and stabbed him on the chest. He died on the spot. Antia with whom the deceased was talking, was then stabbed by the assailant who subsequently made good his escape. The Police removed the injured man to the hospital and the dead body of Hussein was removed to the morgue. The Coroner after recording identification evidence, adjourned further hearing.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1927.

THE OLD DIRTY GAME.

We published yesterday Reuter's summary of an intriguing editorial article in the "Times" (London), on the Statutory Commission. In that article, the paper says: "The visit of the Commission furnishes Indian Muslims an excellent opportunity of laying their case before the delegates of the Imperial Parliament. They will be all the more disposed to do so since they must be aware that Hindu propagandists have been working energetically in London for the abolition of communal representation." The Machiavellism of this statement is too patent to escape the notice of the Muslims themselves. It is an unholy attempt to decoy the Muslims from the boycott to which most of them are pledged and to prevent a settlement of the question of communal representation. But, there is nothing to be surprised at in the attempt. It is only a part of the old dirty game "of divide and rule" that Mr. Jinnah referred to at the last Bombay meeting. The game has been the trump card of vested interests all along. Lord Birkenhead himself has re-started it and the "Times" has only re-joined it. We have no doubt, it will be played again and again to the bitter end in its ugliest forms. And, as Sir Abdur Rahim writes in the "Musselman," there will always be some who "with the brand of Mir Jafar on their foreheads, are too happy to say *amman wa saddaka* (I believed I acknowledged) to whatever the powers-that-be may propose." Indeed, there is no knowing to what length unscrupulous persons playing the "dirty game" may not go. Not only will there be official and semi-official interviews, galore, parties, dinners, "persuasion" and coercion, but one should prepare oneself for much worse things, for all varieties of agents provocateurs, for secret threatening letters received by Hindus and Muslims alike, for suspicious visits like the one that Lala Lajpat Rai recently had, for all sorts of wild rumours of assaults and desecrations, and for even more hideous and diabolical provocations. For all this and more, Indians must be prepared or cease talking of boycott.

The struggle for freedom is bound to be a series of travails but we had hoped it would be at least clean on either side. But if it is not to be so, if the old dirty game is to be played over and over again, we must reconcile ourselves to it and frustrate it. In the inscrutable ways of Providence, it may chance to be, or rather we may convert it into, the wholesomest irritant to our nationalism. It will at least be a perpetual reminder to us of the sovereign truth that our imperative need to-day is communal unity. The game of community baiting becomes tempting to our opponents and promises success to them only because of the fact that the most vulnerable point in our national armour is our communal disunity. That weak link measures the weakness of the whole chain. We can, in the language of the British national anthem, confound the knavish tricks of our hidden foes by strengthening that link and making it invulnerable. How precisely that is to be done is the supreme question to which we have to address ourselves without any more delay. The solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem is even more serious than the boycott of the Commission. It is not only a question of national honour but also one of national peace. As fast as we swear by the right of Self-determination, must we attempt to discharge the duty of Self-determination. How are we discharging that duty? The progress of the boycott movement by itself is indeed satisfactory. The spirited manifesto issued by the leading non-Brahmins of Bombay adds materially to the support already given to the boycott by the Non-Brahmins of the Presidency. We have reason to believe that the Madras Non-Brahmins will soon follow Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu. It also appears that even among the Punjab Muslims and their neighbours, the boycott movement is slowly progressing. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference of Peshawar is reported to be divided. The Punjab Khilafatists are solid for boycott. The manifesto issued by some Punjab Muslims looks more like an attempt to stem the tide in favour of boycott. The manifesto itself is extremely illogical and betrays strange notions of self-respect and communal responsibility on the part of the signatories. While calling upon the Hindus to do justice to the Muslim claims for the common cause of the country, the signatories would stand away when most Hindus and Muslims invite them to join the common cause of the nation's self-respect. They also say: "The Muslims who have signed Mr. Jinnah's manifesto, belong to provinces where the Mussalmans are in a hopeless minority. Their attitude cannot shape the policy of Muslims in such provinces as the Punjab and Bengal." But Bengal Muslims support the boycott, and the provinces where Muslims are in a majority need less safeguards than those where they are in a minority. The main argument of the signatories to the manifesto is that the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League have not yet issued a joint manifesto in support of boycott. About the Congress, none has any doubt. All the prominent Hindu Mahasabha leaders have declared for boycott. The formal decision of the Sabha as a body is a question of days, though we much wish that decision is expedited. Many Provincial Muslim Leagues have supported the boycott. The Punjab League can complete the unanimity by falling in line with the country, even if they make their decision conditional on the Hindu Sabha, formally supporting the boycott.

So far, then, as the boycott itself goes, its progress is quite satisfactory. But, as we have stated often before, the boycott cannot be thoroughly safe and effective unless the Hindu-Muslim problem is solved. Yet, while we hear so much about the boycott, even about what we should do if the British do not concede our constitutional demands, and about the lesser details of the demands, very little has been said these many days about the admittedly most important question of the representation of the Muslims. Nor have we heard of any negotiations between responsible leaders about this question, not even of an attempt to initiate such negotiations. We fail to see any reason for fighting shy of this problem. It is no longer the extensive question as it was some months ago. It has been considerably narrowed down since the famous Delhi proposals were accepted by the All-India Congress Committee. The advantage then gained, was not only not followed up but was allowed to be partially lost by default by the failure of the Hindu and Muslim leaders to consolidate opinion in their respective circles in favour of those proposals. The result is that mischief-makers can go about saying there is doubt and distrust as to whether the two communities are substantially behind the proposals in their entirety and men like Sir Mahomed Shafi are going back to their gospel of communal electorates. It would be a disaster if through nervousness or inactivity we undo the little that we have done to solve the communal problem. We appeal to those who believe in the Bombay Pact but have not yet publicly declared

their belief to do so, without delay. Such declarations will be as helpful as, if not more, than the declarations of boycott. It will be a great gain if the Council of the Hindu Sabha formally declares its support both of the boycott and the Bombay Pact. We have, no doubt, such a declaration will have a wonderful re-assuring effect upon the whole Muslim community. The Council of the Muslim League will meet at Delhi on the 11th to consider the question of the venue and the presidentship of the All-India Muslim League. We trust prominent leaders like Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Mohd. Isma'il, Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Ansari, Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir Mahomed Shafi will take this opportunity to open negotiations about carrying the Bombay Pact a stage further, that is practically to the solution of the vexed communal question. We trust Dr. Ansari, on whom as the President-designate of the Congress, rests a heavy responsibility, will immediately take the initiative in the matter. With a speedy solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem, we could confound the community-baiting tactics of our opponents—not otherwise.

TRIUMPH OF LABOUR SOLIDARITY

The united attitude of the Kharagpur workers, backed as it was by the sympathy of the public and their comrades of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has had its reward. After repeated efforts on the part of the Labour leaders at Kharagpur to convince the Government of India of the justice of the men's case, success has come to them on the eve of a strike which the overwhelming majority of the workers threatened as the only, effective remedy to seek redress for their grievances. The Government of India state in a communique that they have decided to meet satisfactorily a vital point in the men's contention. They have agreed that full pay should be given to the men for the period of the closure of the Workshops, instead of the "subsistence allowance" which the Agent of the B. N. R. had offered to them. The use of the phrase "subsistence allowance" was as unfortunate as it was insulting. It indicated that the mentality of the B. N. R. authorities towards the men had not changed one whit, that they still regarded them as persons guilty of gross breach of discipline, as offenders who would be allowed just not to die of starvation while they were being tried. The men naturally refused to entertain for a moment the Agent's humiliating offer. The change of attitude towards them on the part of the Government of India will be appreciated by them and the public. The Delhi communique requires them to resume work before December 13 as a condition precedent to the grant of full pay. A Kharagpur message states that they are willing to join up from to-day. This attitude of theirs is an index of the reasonable and conciliatory manner in which they want to impress their grievances on the authorities. The B. N. R. officials and the Railway Board should not lose the opportunity of going further in the direction of meeting the men's demands generously and equitably. They must have the courage, throwing aside the temptation to make much of the fetish of prestige, to inquire thoroughly into the whole question of retrenchment. The employees of the Kharagpur Workshops cannot forget that nearly ninety-eight per cent of the retrenched men had struck work during the great strike last year and they will not easily believe that victimisation has nothing to do with the retrenchment policy. They have given the authorities proof of how strongly and tenaciously they hold to this belief and public opinion shares their belief. The best thing for the Government of India to do in the circumstances is to expand the scope of the inquiry through a Committee which they have promised to the Kharagpur workers. Let that committee have on it representatives of the men's interests and point of view and it will enjoy their confidence. They are ready to return to work. If their root grievance about retrenchment is inquired into impartially, they will have reason to feel that at long last justice is being done to them.

PROTECTION TO MATCH INDUSTRY

We published the other day extracts from the opening remarks made by Sir Padamji Givwala, President of the Tariff Board which commenced its sitting in Bombay last week. The full text of these remarks has now been circulated to all the Chambers of Commerce and Associations of match manufacturers. The circular raises very grave questions of principle affecting the match industry in the country and demands careful consideration and it is not surprising that the Indian Merchants' Chamber, whose representatives were to be examined to-day by the Tariff Board, have decided to ask the Board to postpone their examination until after 15th proximo. No other course of action was, in the circumstance, possible, and we have no doubt the Tariff Board will recognise the wisdom of postponing the enquiry pending careful consideration of their proposals—which, we hope, have also been forwarded to the Minister of Industries, Bombay, who, if he is anxious to safeguard the interest of the Indian match industry, will have much to say about them.

THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

WANTED: REPRESENTATION IN THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE SENATE

(BY CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR, EDITOR, "NAYA GUJARAT.")

The announcement of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms has been made already, and the problem of the relations of Indian States with the British Crown under the new dispensation has become more urgent than ever.

LORD OLIVIER'S VIEWS.

Lord Olivier envisages a Federal Commonwealth of India with the Indian States as integral members for purposes of subjects of All-India concern like Defence (i.e., Army), Railways, Posts, Customs, etc., and proposes a Federal Council in which the States will have to be given representation. According to his article in "Foreign Affairs", the Indian States are expected voluntarily to transfer their rights in matters of All-India concern to the future Federal National Government in lieu of such representation in proportion to their importance and population. As regards their incorporation, he says:— "It is obvious that the unit of membership in any Federation would have to be approximately comparable in population and importance with the average present province of British India. Without discussing ideas of Proportional Representation, it is clear that the smaller Princelities will have to be grouped, and the principles of the representation of their groups in a Federal Council settled."

This shows the trend of political opinion in Labour circles and as the next elections of the British House of Commons are expected to put a Labour Government in office, it is very significant.

REPRESENTATION ON THE SENATE.

It is not quite clear what Lord Olivier means by a "Federal Council", but, I presume, he is thinking of some second Chamber like the Senate of the United States of America or the Upper House of the German Republic. In that case, the question arises, how to secure the representation of the Indian States or groups of Princelities on the Senate. To my mind, it is quite clear that "Indian States" do not mean merely the Princely States but also the States' subjects. They can be represented in the same manner in which the British Indian Provinces may be represented in the Senate. If Indian States take the advice of H. H. the Jan Sahab of Navanagar who has solemnly promised enthusiastically to respond if his subjects wish to progress on British Indian lines as regards representative, responsible Government in the presence of our present Viceroy, Lord Irwin, we may confidently expect that the semi-Sovereign autonomous Indian States and groups of smaller Princelities will have Legislatures and Cabinets on the British Indian Provincial model, with similar electoral franchise and rule by majority. In that eventuality, the Legislatures will be the proper electoral colleges for electing representatives to the Federal Senate, in the beginning. This will give indirect representation to the States' peoples, and as the Governments in power for the time being will be Governments depending upon the support of the elected majorities in the Legislatures, they will have no reason to complain against this procedure.

But if, under conceivable circumstances, responsible Government is not introduced in the Indian States, the Senators will have to be elected on the same franchise by the peoples of all the Indian States as in British Indian Provinces, with this modification that the semi-Sovereign autonomous bigger States with a revenue of not less than a crore of rupees or a population of not less than two millions or an area of not less than ten thousand square miles (whichever qualification may be applicable) should be empowered to send either the ruling Princes or the persons whom their Governments may delegate, and as regards other States they may be grouped in different electoral colleges to send the number of Princely Senators assigned to each Princely group in proportion to their area, revenues and population as additional members. I do not mind whether the Upper Chamber is called a "Senate" or a "Federal Council", provided it is mainly an elected body with a sprinkling of hereditary bigger Princes or their delegates and the elected representatives of the rest of the Princely States. The Princes are insisting upon their States being represented in matters of All-India concern, and this will be the proper method of giving representation to their States.

REPRESENTATION ON THE ASSEMBLY.

But this does not exhaust the whole problem. The Princes know that the interests of their States are adversely affected by the votes of the Legislative Assembly which is the popular Chamber, and hence it is quite necessary in the interests of the States and the Princes themselves that the States' peoples should be allowed to elect representatives to the popular Chamber in proportion to their population and importance. As one-fourth of the population of India belongs to the Indian States under the suzerainty of the Paramount Power, the States' peoples are "entitled" to elect one-third the number of representatives allowed to British India. The Indian States contribute to the Indian Treasury crores of rupees by indirect taxation like Customs, Salt, Posts, Telegraphs, Mints, Railways, etc., and this contribution to the Imperial Treasury plus the necessities of a Federal Constitution entitle the Indian States and their peoples to representation in the Federal Assembly and Senate. If my scheme be accepted, the Chamber of Princes may safely be abolished and there will be no need of creating a Chamber of Indian States' subjects as suggested by some Indian States' leaders. I hope, the conveners of the All-India Indian States' Peoples' Conference, and the sessions of the Conference will take into consideration my scheme of Federation of the Indian States in the future Commonwealth of India. I also urge upon the President of the Indian National Congress, Dr. Annie Besant and other persons of light and leading in British Indian politics to consider the Indian States' point of view in framing their Constitution for "Swaraaj" for India. I shall be glad, if my humble views serve the purpose of setting the ball rolling.

Notes of the Day.

Stalin's Defence.

At the Congress of the Communist Party M. Stalin made a frank confession. He admitted that amongst tens of thousands of small capitalists dissatisfaction was very ripe against the present Soviet administration. But he shrewdly emphasised the fact that thousands of the toiling intelligentsia were passing over to the Soviet led by the technical intelligentsia connected with industry. In this growing acceptance by the lower middle classes and the proletariat in the cities engaged in technical services, of the economic policy of the Stalin administration lies the stability of the present "houses" of the Soviet. They realise that the small peasant proprietors are ranged against the working class interests who in their opinion enjoy far more political power than they deserve. But Stalin and his colleagues are anxious to improve upon the "land policy" at the Soviet and hope to reconcile the peasants to the revised aspects of Socialistic government. Trotsky and Zinovieff who contend that they are the only loyal interpreters of the Lenin doctrine have no chance now against Stalin, Kamenev and others because the latter know that the opposition against them is heterogeneous in composition and unable to influence the main stay of Soviet rule, the powerful and well-disciplined working class voters.

Ready To Be Reconciled.

In the latest issue of the "Deutsche Zukunft" a German publicist who has made a personal study of the present political atmosphere in Russia writes at length on the policy which determines the attitude of Stalin and his colleagues towards internal reform and the building up of foreign relations. He observes that the "tactical position" of Stalin has much improved recently and although he and his group realise that they cannot stamp out all opposition to them, they are confident that the evolution of a Soviet State which is acknowledged by other nations of the world to be ready to promote the world's peace is an ideal which is essentially popular with the Russian masses and that if they pursue it, success for the other aspects of their policy, economic and financial, is assured. This is the reason why M. Litvinoff is instructed to make every effort possible to convince the Baldwin Government that the Soviet is ready to be reconciled with Britain. That Britain is not so ready and refuses arrogantly to clasp the proffered hand of friendship is bound to impress profoundly not only the masses in Russia but other European nations also. The Soviet participation in the disarmament talks at Geneva is also a move towards convincing the Powers that the theory so sedulously propagated in the British Press that the Soviet as a heavily armed Power stands as a menace to Europe is a myth.

Arbitrary Methods.

What prevents the Baldwin Government from making public the entire correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India on the question of canceling Mr. Saklatvala's passport to this country? What are they afraid of? When Mr. Saklatvala demands in the House of Commons the full reasons why he is refused a visa and is thus prevented from carrying out as a Member of Parliament his duties throughout the Empire because of the personal opinion of a Minister, he is informed that the visa is refused on the recommendation of the Government of India. Earl Winterton threatens him further by saying that if Mr. Saklatvala acted "as he had done in the past in India" the visa would remain denied to him. But the Government of India only make a sorry exhibition of themselves in this arbitrary denial to Mr. Saklatvala of his rights as a citizen of the Empire. Why do they not have the courage to allow him to visit India and to prosecute him if they find his speeches or activities "seditious"? The Baldwin Government did prosecute him, helping him in the process to increase his popularity with the British working classes. But the policy of the Government of India "extending" Mr. Saklatvala is like their "detenu" policy, only one of melancholy meanness.

Afghan Subjects' Enthusiasm.

The Afghan subjects of His Majesty Amanullah Khan are in transports of joy at the prospect of the latter's visit and the reception to be accorded to him in British India. They practically besiege the Afghan Consulate every day with applications for permission to illuminate the Consular building, to put up flags and bunting, to distribute sweets and in other ways to give expression to their deeply loved sentiments of devotion and loyalty to the King who is received as an august guest by the Government and the people of India. Mr. Mahomed Usman, the Consul, is probably more embarrassed by his faithful compatriots than by his present heavy duties.

ART IN INDIA.

PRIZES FOR INCOMPETENCE

(BY KANAIVALAL H. VAKIL)

III*

The Department of Public Instruction does not just connive at detected blunders. It deliberately encourages them and tries to perpetuate them as achievements. The Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork notices "the results of a terrible sameness." The teachers in general, we are told, "apt to follow a narrow and beaten track." Nature drawing is reported to be "disappointing", the drawing "carelessly executed" and the colouring "frequently incorrect." Drawing from memory reveals "the lack of a proper sense of proportion." And, there is, we are informed, "astomishingly little Indian feeling." Evidently, it was no part of the Inspector's business to find the remedy or remedies. And, the Department of Public Instruction was glad to publish these statements from its functionless subordinate. That was not all.

DECORATIVE ADJUNCT.

The Department was so thoroughly convinced of the decorative value of its big-titled adjunct that it obliged the "Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork" with another place of ornamental importance at the University. Having found the exhilarating state of affairs in the Department, it was only human that the Inspector should think lightly of his responsibilities and still less lightly of the cherished aspirations or actual needs of the people he was paid and paid more than handsomely, to serve. The Department reached the crowning glory of absurdity when it welcomed and carried out with great elation his brilliant suggestion for the abolition of Freehand. Nothing could have been so utterly damaging, nothing could have been so entirely an unmistakable proof of the incompetence of the Department in this matter.

LAST BLUNDER! For, nothing could be so radically contrary to the artistic instinct ingrained for thousands of years in the very life-texture of the people. The capacity to design, the unique faculty for "abstract ornament" and "decorative" values, all achieved by the unerring fingers of generations of art-craftsmen disciplined by Freehand, have been for ages the commonplace throughout the world, with everyone who knows anything about art. When the blunder was disclosed, Freehand, after

*Previous articles appeared on Dec. 2 and 6.

(Continued on page 11)

QUADRANGULAR SURPRISES.

ABDUS SALAM SCORES 111.

VISHRAM'S PLUCKY INNINGS (75, NOT OUT.)

MEYER'S BOWLING RECORD.

WHO WILL BE CHAMPIONS?

MAHOMEDANS	(1st Innings)	59	Runs.
	(2nd Innings)	437	
EUROPEANS	(1st Innings)	217	
	(2nd Innings)	157	3 Wickets.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

MAHOMEDANS.	EUROPEANS.
M. H. Vishram (Capt.)	E. G. Travers (Capt.).
S. Abdus Salam.	R. J. O. Meyer.
Syed Wazir Ali.	A. L. Hosié.
Mahomed Hussein.	J. L. Guise.
Mahomed Hassan Khan.	G. Aste.
S. G. Rasool.	R. S. Yeldham.
M. E. Sheikh.	A. G. Penfold.
K. B. Murad.	W. J. Cullen.
Himayatullah.	R. G. Hopkins.
Dilawar Hussein.	B. Howlett.
Wazir Ahmed.	B. Gaillard.

Wednesday provided the most exciting cricket we have had in the tournament this season and fortune vacillated between the teams as the day progressed. The Muslims continued their innings with Dilawar Hussein and Vishram, but after a few runs had been added to the overnight score the former was dismissed. Abdus Salam joined his skipper, and there ensued the most wonderful partnership of this season's Quadrangular Matches. Defying the bowling in confident style, the pair put on 187 runs in two hours and ten minutes and carried the score to 435.

THE HERO OF THE DAY.

This beat the previous seventh wicket record of 126 runs put up by Hosié and Rogers in 1924 and incidentally was responsible for the highest total piled up by the Mahomedans in the Tournament. Abdus Salam was the hero of the day with a fine score of 111 runs which is also the highest of the Tournament this year. His was exhilarating and free cricket based upon practicable methods of collecting runs. At times it could have been characterised as hurricane hitting, but the tall batsman always picked the right ball to hit and then he hit it hard. When his score was 69 he sent a hard one over the bowler's head and Hosié failed to hold it, but it could hardly have been called a "life".

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

As lunch time drew near he warmed up to his work and delighted the crowd by scoring a couple of sixes and several fours. When the lunch was taken his score was 97 runs, but after the interval he passed his century and went on to score 111 runs in two hours and ten minutes of batting. Enthusiastic scenes prevailed when he returned to the pavilion, and it was some time before the game could be proceeded with. The remaining three wickets, however, gave little trouble and Meyer disposed of them for the addition of only two runs.

A PLUCKY SKIPPER.

Vishram remained unbeaten with 75 runs to his credit. Before his colleagues' splendid performance, the Muslim skipper's feat seems to be somewhat thrown into the background, but his wonderful stand was not a whit less valuable to his side. With the exception of a chance given to Travers on Tuesday evening when he had not as yet opened his account, Vishram's innings was without a flaw, his chief scoring strokes being perfectly delightful off-drives which invariably crossed the line. It is to be remembered that the skipper was not at all well when he essayed to come out to bat and his achievement becomes all the more meritorious on this account.

AN EXCELLENT "RUNNER".

His runner S. M. Hadi, the famous tennis player, deserves a word of praise for the excellent manner in which he performed his duty. Showing a rare knowledge of the art of running between wickets, he was to a large extent responsible for the piling up of runs so far as lay in his power. It was pleasing to see Vishram "carry his bat" after nearly three hours of plucky batting, and he can rest assured that he has amply fulfilled the responsibilities of his task as skipper. The batting throughout was very consistent and, with the exception of the last three wickets, all the batsmen scored more than twenty runs, and it is no wonder that such a respectable total should have been put up.

MEYER'S BOWLING FEAT.

Meyer bowled very well despite the fact that 160 runs were scored off him, but he atoned for this by capturing nine wickets which is a feat in itself. This completed his total of sixteen wickets in the final match and constitutes a record. Further, he has taken 25 wickets in this season's tournament, and this easily beats the previous record of 22 wickets held by Frank Tarrant.

The Europeans were left with a day and a half to score 280 runs in, but they began badly by losing Hosié and Guise with only 43 runs on the board. Hopkins and Cullen carried the score to 76 but the latter, associated with Meyer and the pair settled down to a fine partnership which remained unbeaten at the end of the day's play after putting on 81 runs. The Europeans are now 157 runs for 3 wickets and have still to make 123 runs. The odds are very even and both sides have a sporting chance of pulling off the match.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT

It is unfortunate that in such a fine day's cricket anything regrettable should have to be mentioned, but the importance of the matter merits it. After Abdus Salam's dismissal there were enthusiastic scenes and several of his admirers invaded the field to garland him. Meyer also received a garland in token of his feat in dismissing the successful batsman. It was just a simple and sincere act and hardly deserved the treatment with which it was rewarded. Placing the garland on the ground in the presence of the assembled thousands, Meyer childishly proceeded to pump on it, and was immediately greeted with universal cries of "shame". Meyer has always been known to be a thorough sportsman, and those who are acquainted with him would not connect any ill-feeling with his action. But the general public are not expected to know this and are perfectly justified in misinterpreting his intentions. This makes his action all the more thoughtless and tactless, and to those who do not ascribe childish motives to it, it certainly seems very unkind indeed. Ordinary common sense should have prompted him to behave otherwise than he did, with ironic cries of "shame". Perhaps he did not mind this, but Mr. Meyer is still young and has yet to discover that the sympathy and goodwill of the crowd is a very important factor in the career of a cricketer. This can only be obtained by judicious restraint of animal feelings on the cricket field at least.

The final match was continued on Wednesday, Howlett opening the attack for the Muslim end. Taking a single off him Dilawar crossed over to face Meyer whom he played for a single but an overthrow by Gaillard resulted in another two being scored and 240 appeared on the board. Meyer sent down a maiden to Dilawar and Howlett followed suit at the other end. E. M. Hadi was acting as runner for the Muslim skipper this morning. With a single off Meyer Dilawar went across to the off-side where he scored another. Howlett sent down two no-balls in this over. After Dilawar had played out a maiden from Meyer, Vishram drove the fast bowler for a single. Dilawar obtained a lucky single but in his next over Meyer completely beat him (248-6-26). Dilawar had played a very useful knock.

A WONDERFUL PARTNERSHIP.

Abdus Salam replaced him and scored a single off the first ball. At the other end he drove an over-tossed one from the fast bowler for three, Penfold preventing a boundary by hard sprinting. Vishram glanced the ball prettily to leg for a single and then raised Meyer into the gully for three, his partner getting a single with a fine off drive. Travers brought Penfold on (Continued on next page.)

"SAK'S" PASSPORT CANCELLATION

INDIAN M. P. DEMANDS ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE

GOVT. OF INDIA CAUSE OF CANCELLATION

LONDON, Dec. 7. Armed with a bundle of Indian newspaper cuttings, Mr. Saklatvala, during the motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons, spoke for 35 minutes regarding the cancellation of his passport for India and argued that members of the Commons should not be prevented from carrying out their duties throughout the Empire merely because of the personal opinion of a Minister. He demanded from Government the entire correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

Earl Winterton, with twelve minutes available, replied that the Secretary of State accepted the recommendation of the Government of India that in view of Mr. Saklatvala's speeches, and his subsequent action since his visit to India last year, it was not desirable that he should be given passport. Lord Birkenhead passed on the recommendation to the Foreign Secretary, with the strong recommendation that the visa should be refused.

Earl Winterton concluded that while Mr. Saklatvala continued to take action which he had done in the past in India, he would be refused the visa.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF CAPT. LALOR 2,000 DOLLARS PAID DOWN

LONDON, Dec. 6. The negotiations for the release of Capt. Lajor are carried on by the Scottish Missionary named Tocher with the pirates. The admiralty announces that 2,000 dollars have been paid down and 20,000 will be forthcoming when Capt. Lajor is produced.—Reuter.

UNITED STATES' EXAMPLE

OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE THE WORLD

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LONDON, Dec. 6. Washington.—President Coolidge's message to the Congress emphasises that the country's prosperity has never exceeded while the national debt is being steadily eliminated and will be reduced at the end of the fiscal year from 26,600 to 17,975 million dollars.

It regretted that, despite very careful preparation the United States, though it was granted much co-operation by Japan in the recent Naval Disarmament conference, was unable to come to an agreement with Great Britain. Consequently while the results are of considerable value, they are mostly of a negative character. Nevertheless the United States was willing to continue the investigations for the limitation of armaments.

Meantime the failure to agree should not cause America to build more or less than otherwise necessary. Substantial sea armament is necessary to meet the very extensive national responsibilities as regards foreign relations. The president states "the United States' charity embraces the earth, our trade far-flung, our financial favours widespread, and our example of the greatest importance to the world."—Reuter.

NO COVENANT WITHOUT EQUAL POWERS

AMERICAN POLICY OUTLINED

LONDON, Dec. 7. Washington.—We are determined not to enter into any Covenant assigning the United States a secondary place among the naval powers of the world.

This was the outstanding passage in the (Continued on next page.)

FOLLOW EGYPT.

BOMBAY NON-BRAHMINS FOR BOYCOTT

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

The following manifesto has been issued on behalf of the Nationalist Non-Brahmins of Bombay:

For some time past there has been an insistent demand for the speedy revision of the Reforms Act. In order to ascertain the nature and extent of revision the British Government is thrusting upon the Indian people a Commission composed of British Parliamentarians entirely excluding any Indian representation on it. We the undersigned Non-Brahmins consider it derogatory to our sense of national self-respect inasmuch as we are denied any voice in the formation of a Constitution meant for our good. Such a Commission cannot command any confidence of the Indian people as it is bound to look at the Indian question from a selfish foreign view-point and thus it would be futile on our part to associate ourselves with such a Commission.

We, therefore, express our entire agreement with the decision of the whole country urging the complete boycott of the Commission. We also strongly resent the attitude of the Parliamentary Labour Party in sanctioning the appointment of Labour representation on the Commission. We as representing the Labour and agricultural classes of this country desire to bring to the notice of the Labour Party in England that by its recent deplorable action it has lost all confidence of the Indian people as it has betrayed its Socialist principles. By its action the Labour Party has widened the breach between Indian and British Labour at a time when full co-operation was specially desirable. We, therefore, once more urge that the Labour Party should withdraw its members on the Commission which cannot achieve the real liberty of India and its labour classes.

We, Non-Brahmins reiterate with the other Indian leading Associations and Communities that the Statutory Commission which has been announced is totally unacceptable to us as it most flagrantly denies the right of Indian people to participate on equal terms in forming the future constitution of the country and

request all our Non-Brahmin brethren to refrain from participating in the deliberations of the Commission at any stage, or in any form. We particularly ask all our Non-Brahmin friends to stand firm with the whole country as "in the liberation of the country lies our own emancipation."

We are aware that some among us who have been all their life wont to live only on the crumbs from the Government table will abuse and ridicule us, but no abuse or ridicule need deter us from doing what we believe to be right.

We deplore the action of certain so-called Depressed and Non-Brahmin leaders favouring the Commission. We realise that these people are only the tools in the hands of the bureaucracy and are adopting this suicidal policy only to serve their personal ends. It is gratifying to know that these are only non-entities and form a negligible number.

Now is the time when we all must make up our minds not to stand and support a principle which is an affront and insult to us. We, therefore, ask our Non-Brahmin brethren to unite and sink all our petty differences and make this boycott a complete success like the Egyptians' boycott of the Milner Commission, for we consider that nothing short of a complete boycott will be a suitable reply to the British Government for such a high-handed action.

S. L. L. SILAM.
V. S. DONGRE.
R. A. GOLE.
BABURAO FULE.
S. S. DONGRE.
VITHOBA KRISHNAJI.
VITHALRAO M. RETIWALLA.
S. B. AWAR.
S. K. PUPALA.
R. D. JADHAV.
V. R. BHOSKRUTHI.
K. R. SWAMI.
S. C. LAMAGE.

SETTLEMENT REACHED AT LAST

KHARAGPUR WORKERS TO RESUME WORK

FULL WAGES FOR LOCKOUT PERIOD TO BE PAID

GOVT. OF INDIA'S COMMUNIQUE

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 6. News has been received from Delhi that a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the employees at the Kharagpur workshops has been reached. Messrs. Giri and Naidu, on receipt of intimation of the settlement, toured the different parts of the labourers' settlement, conveying the news to the workmen, and advising them to resume work from Thursday next.

It is stated that only the details of the settlement remain to be worked out, which will be done to-morrow. The Agent of the railway will remain here for a day more. Normal work is expected to begin from Thursday.—A. P.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S COMMUNIQUE.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 6. The Government of India have issued the following communique on the Kharagpur situation:—

Referring to the Government communique dated 6th October 1927 on the subject of the labour unrest in Kharagpur Workshops of the Bengal Nagpur Railway on 5th November, Sir George Rainy, Railway Member of the Government of India, received a deputation consisting of Mr. Joshi and Mr. Chamanlal, Members of the Assembly, and Mr. Giri, President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Labour Union. As a result of this interview, Mr. Giri returned to Kharagpur and after consulting the Union had an interview with the Agent.

AN ACT OF GRACE!

On 24th November, the Agent issued a communique intimating that he was prepared to consider as an act of grace the payment of a subsistence allowance for the period during which the workshops were closed on condition that the men resumed work unconditionally, worked satisfactorily for two months and accepted this as a final settlement of the dispute.

FULL WAGES FOR PERIOD OF CLOSURE.

On 29th November Sir George Rainy again received a deputation consisting of the above-named gentlemen who were accompanied by Mr. Andrews and the deputation raised the question of the conditions which the Agent had laid down and particularly proposed the payment of a subsistence allowance. They indicated that they had left the previous interview with the clear impression on their minds that provided a final settlement was reached the men would be given full wages for the time of the closure. This impression Mr. Giri had conveyed to the Union and it was consequently on the un-

derstanding that the full wages would be paid that the Union had been ready to recommend the men to return to work.

A GENUINE MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Government of India have considered the matter in the light of the statement made to Sir George Rainy at the interview of 29th November. The announcement made by the Agent of 24th November was made with their full approval, and in view of the fact that for the period up to 11th October the Agent had given full pay during the suspension of work, they consider that this offer to give a subsistence allowance for the subsequent period was generous. The objections advanced by the Agent to the grant of full pay during this period not only on account of the failure of his previous action to bring about a settlement, but also on account of the danger of creating a belief that refusal to work would make no difference as to pay, they accept as valid. But they are now satisfied that there was a genuine misunderstanding, due possibly to a misconception of the relations existing between the Government of India and the B. N. R. Company, as to the statements made by the Railway Member at the interview of 5th November and that the deputation acted in the belief that an assurance of the grant of full pay had been given. In view of this misunderstanding, the Government of India have now decided that on certain conditions the full pay for the period of the closure of workshops should be given in place of the subsistence allowance referred to by the Agent in his communique. These conditions are that the men resume work not later than 13th December and show by their conduct and behaviour for a period of two months that they accept the action taken by Government and the Railway Administration as the final settlement of this dispute.

GOVT. ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY.

The Government of India are willing to give the Agent discretion to reduce this period to one month if he finds himself able to do so and to leave to him also all details regarding the dates of payment.

The Government of India assume full responsibility for this decision, and the Agent has agreed to the action now proposed in order to avoid embarrassment to the Government of India.

MR. ANDREWS GREATLY RELIEVED.

Mr. Andrews, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, who had waited in Delhi in order to receive the Government's final decision, stated that he was greatly relieved on reading the Government communique to find that full pay had been granted. He is leaving to-night for Kharagpur.—A. P.

BHARATPUR COMMISSION

PREPARATION FOR INQUIRY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7. According to "Riyasat", a local vernacular journal, the Maharaja of Bharatpur has accepted the Government of India's offer of a Commission of Inquiry and some persons have already left the State to obtain legal opinion in Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay. The paper adds the Maharaja is of Bikaner and the Maharaja of Alwar may be on the Commission as also Mr. Glancy, Deputy Political Secretary. The Maharaja is said to be preparing a note to prove his innocence.—A. P.

GAMA-ZBYSZKO CONTEST

TO TAKE PLACE AT PATIALA

PATIALA, Dec. 7. The wrestling between the world champion Gama and the renowned Polish wrestler Zbyszko will take place at Patiala on Sunday the 29th January during the Exhibition Week.—A. P.

GOLD IMPORT IN BRITAIN

SATISFACTION IN WALL STREET

LONDON, Dec. 7. New York.—The first movement of gold to Britain, since the sterling parity several weeks ago and first for the time this year is being made to-day, the International Acceptance Bank shipping a million dollars. Yesterday's sterling cables, quoted at 4/8 1/2, are interpreted in Wall Street as indicative of the fact that the gold shipping point has been reached.—Reuter's Special.

PRESS CONFERENCE REPORT

LONDON, Dec. 7. Shri tain Hindu Nations, to-day, approval of the report of the recent press Conference. Several delegates emphasised the importance of the recommendation of the Conference in favour of the improvement of telephonic, telegraphic and wireless communications throughout the world particularly between Geneva and London. The question was referred to the League Communications Committee for necessary action.—Reuter's Special.

COMMISSION—A NEGATION OF INDIA'S RIGHT

SIR ALI IMAM FOR UNYIELDING AND UNITED BOYCOTT

WILL MUSLIMS AND DEPRESSED CLASSES CO-OPERATE?

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7. Sir Ali Imam interviewed by a representative of the "Leader" said, "To me the arrangement regarding the Statutory Commission had come as a great shock for it is a wholesale negation of partnership, equal rights in the Empire change of angle of vision and similar other encouraging expressions with which Indians were lavishly entertained during the pendency of the great war. There is therefore no alternative for Indians but effectively to carry on united and unyielding boycott of such a manifestly unjust treatment."

A public meeting will be held here next Sunday afternoon to adopt a resolution recording the uncompromising protest of the citizens of Allahabad against the national insult of non-Indian Statutory Commission and their unhesitating intention that it should be boycotted by Indians completely and effectively.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will preside over the meeting.

MUSLIMS OUT FOR CO-OPERATION.

At a meeting of the Muslims of Allahabad a resolution moved by Maulana Vilayat Hussain was adopted recording while it was recognised that non-inclusion of Indians on the Commission hurt the feelings of Indians the meeting was emphatically of opinion that so long as an understanding was not arrived at between the Muslims and Hindus in respect of the former's right, boycott of the Commission by Muslims would be highly injurious to their interests and therefore they should on no account join the boycott movement.

DEPRESSED CLASSES NOT TO BOYCOTT?

Mr. B. Ramchandra, M.L.C., representing the Depressed Classes in the U. P. Legislative Council will move the following resolution on the 21st December in the U. P. Council: "This Council recommends to Government to represent to the ensuing Royal Statutory Commission that nothing short of separate representation in the local bodies and local and central legislatures can raise the economic and political status of the depressed and backward classes of these provinces."—A.P.

END COMMUNAL STRIFE FIRST

LAHORE LEADERS' SERMONISE COOPERATION

LAHORE, Dec. 7. A manifesto issued to-day over the signature of the following:

UNITED STATES' EXAMPLE

(Continued from previous page.) speech made by Mr. Coolidge in addressing the Republican National Committee. The president upheld the protective tariff as a boon to the agricultural and industrial classes, which nevertheless permits two-thirds of the American imports to enter entirely free.

He concluded emphasising the country's devotion to peace "while not entertaining the desire to take charge of civilisation." (Doubtless this was an allusion to the Security Conference proposals).—Reuter.

RATIFICATION OF OPIUM CONVENTION.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY AND ITALY

LONDON, Dec. 7. Geneva.—At the League Council during discussion of the report of the Opium Committee, Dr. Stresemann declared that Germany would not ratify the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925 until the German expert was elected member of the Central Board.

Sgr. Scialoja indicated that Italy would ratify the Convention if the social and humanitarian section of the League Secretariat carried out secretarial work of the Central Board.

Adachi declared that he was willing to accept the Italian proposal if that would secure ratification of the Convention. On the motion of Adachi the Council decided to invite the League Committee to examine the Italian suggestion.—Reuter.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

SON ANZILOTTI ELECTED PRESIDENT

LONDON, Dec. 7. Hague.—Sgr. Anzilotti (Italy) has been elected President of the Permanent Court of International Justice. He will hold office from 1928 to 1930.—Reuter.

natures of Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Abdul Qayyum, Mr. Abdul Haye, Mr. Rajan Baksh, Mr. Majumdar Panahdakh, members of the Legislative Assembly, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, member, the Punjab Legislative Council and Mr. Muhammad Ali, head of Ahmadiyas, Lahore, states:—

The generous and equitable adjustment of intercommunal difference is, in our opinion, an essential prerequisite to a common programme. We warn our countrymen, the Muslims in particular that the sterile policy of boycott suggested by Mr. Jinnah and his fellow-thinkers will bring nothing but shame and sorrow. It is imperative that we should safeguard our interests which the Hindus have refused to concede to us. The Muslims who have signed Mr. Jinnah's manifesto belong to provinces where Mussalmans are in a hopeless minority. Their attitude cannot shape the policy of Muslims in such provinces as the Punjab and Bengal.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S UTOPIAN IDEA.

Sir Abdur Rahim has a serious divergence of views with the prominent Muslims of Calcutta on the subject. His Utopian idea is foredoomed to failure as the three organised bodies have failed to issue a joint manifesto. The All-India Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Congress have separately staged their schemes. Our unequivocal attitude is based on the consideration that having failed to secure our just rights from the majority community we think it detrimental to our vital interests if we allowed the previous time to pass. The majority community must instill a spirit of confidence in the Muslim mind by honest and immediate understanding with us.

The manifesto concludes:—We refuse to play the part of hired sheep. Mr. Jinnah and others have used the catchword that self-respect does not allow support to the Commission. We affirm on the contrary that inter-communal strife and self-respect cannot subsist together. Statesmanship demands at this juncture that we must not allow passion to have the better of reason.—A.P.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT AND HARTAL

KARACHI, Dec. 7. The Sind Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution urging complete boycott of the Simon Commission and advocating 'hartal' on the day the Commission arrives in India.—Free Press.

RUMANIAN-HUNGARIAN QUESTION

CONSIDERATION TEMPORARILY POSTPONED

LONDON, Dec. 6. Rugby.—The League Council, at a private meeting, decided to postpone consideration of the Rumanian-Hungarian question until March in view of the illness of M. Titulescu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister. By that date, it is hoped that M. Titulescu will have recovered and that the Rumanian Government will have had opportunity for full consideration of the proposal for direct negotiations between the parties without prejudice to the judicial situation or to the action of the Committee to which the question was referred, or of the Council.—B. O. W.

MEASURES FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 7. While the American press scarcely refers to the part of President Coolidge's message dealing with the navy but concentrates on its domestic references and the British press generally agrees that Britain has no dream of building warships in competition with America, the French press laments the "inadequacy" of French naval and air forces, and urges that America's example should prove the necessity of each nation taking its own measures for national defence.—Reuter's Special.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN MANDATED TERRITORIES

CAUSES OF INCREASE IN IMPORTATION

LONDON, Dec. 6. Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations with regard to liquor traffic in mandated territories has decided to invite the Mandates Commission to study the causes of the increase in the importation of certain spirits in certain "B" mandated territories.—Reuter.

'EMIRATE' NOT 'MANDATED TERRITORY'

STATUS OF TRANSJORDANIAN NEW REGIME

VERY SIMILAR TO THAT IN IRAQ

LONDON, Dec. 7. That the new regime in Transjordan will be "very similar to that in Iraq" with the country designated "Emirate" instead of "mandated territory" is disclosed by the Jerusalem correspondent of the "Financial Times." As a result of the imminent conclusion of the treaty which is being negotiated between Emir Abdullah and the British Government, the correspondent says, Parliament of Transjordan and the Transjordanian Government will henceforth be responsible for the internal administration, with the minimum assistance from the British officials regarding the questions of the frontier, defence and the grant of concessions. He refers to Lord Plumer as the High Commissioner and says that the air force will still be maintained at Amman.—Reuter.

POSITION OF BRITISH EXCHEQUER

LONDON.—The British Exchequer revenue from the 1st of April to the 3rd of December amounts to £447,393,798 and expenditure to £571,471,945 compared with £434,404,588 and £564,003,635 respectively in the corresponding period of the last year.—Reuter's Special.

QUADRANGULAR SURPRISES.

(Continued from previous page.) at the Bori Bander end Abbas Salam scoring a single off the first ball. A no-ball caused 260 to appear and then Vishram opened his shoulders to Penfold and sent him to the off boundary with a powerful drive. A glance by Abbas Salam realised three runs and then a fine drive by Vishram earned him a like number, Penfold stopping the ball a foot from the line. Meyer swung in from the leg a great deal and almost tricked Abbas Salam who managed to get a lucky two through the slips. He then survived a confident appeal for a b.w. Each batsman scored a single in the next over. Abbas Salam sent Meyer for four through the gully with an excellent late cut. A risky run almost resulted in the dismissal of Vishram. 260 went up on the board when Abbas Salam drove Penfold into the country for a trio. The tall Muslim hit the bowler's wicket with a hard drive, and after lifting the ball to the leg boundary he completed the over by driving Meyer for a brace.

At 288 Aste relieved Penfold and conceded a single to Vishram who later on hit Meyer for four and one. The Mahomedan skipper earned hearty applause by driving Aste to the long boundary and this increased when Abbas Salam hoisted the third century by hitting a full-tossed ball from Meyer to the on boundary.

RUNS GALORE.

The tall batsman had now warmed up to his work and runs came in quickly. A hook shot to leg sent the ball to the boundary and a single carried Abbas Salam to the other side. With a mighty hit he lifted Aste out of the ground and played the next ball into the gully for a single. Vishram glanced the same bowler for a single and at 315 Howlett came on at the pavilion end. An over-pitched ball was sent to the long boundary and then after Howlett had sent down a no-ball, the Muslim skipper glanced him for a single. Abbas Salam completed the over by sending the last bowler to the boundary past cover point. It had been exhilarating batting all the morning and the crowd were worked up into a state of great enthusiasm.

HURRICANE HITTING.

At 325 Guise came on to bowl for the first time in the tournament replacing Aste at the Esplanade end. His field was well placed out and a hard stroke by Vishram realised only a single. Abbas sent him through the gully for four and Meyer created a great deal of amusement by throwing his hat at the ball. The next one was sent to the long boundary with a powerful hit. Runs had been coming in very fast a hundred having been added in just one hour and a half. Abbas Salam had collected his fifty in an hour. He celebrated this by clumping Guise for four and then glancing him for a like number. Another four off Guise by the Muslim hitter and a couple of singles sent up 350 on the board. The partnership had added a hundred runs in an hour and ten minutes. Travers had missed Vishram in the slips on Tuesday before the latter had opened his score, and that mistake was costing the Europeans dear.

ABDUS SALAM GETS A "LIFE"

Abdus Salam lifted the ball over the bowler's head and received a difficult "life" at the hands of Hsieh, the ball rolling for four. He made sure of the next one, however, by clumping it on to the padre's bungalow for a six. Crossing over with a single he faced Penfold who had replaced Guise. In the over he hit another four, and at the other end Vishram drove Travers to the boundary and stole the next over with a single.

PARTNERSHIP STILL GOING STRONG.

After another single had been scored Me-

yer came on again at the pavilion end and sent down a maiden over to the Muslim skipper. The scoring slowed down after this and Penfold's next over conceded only two singles. Meyer allowed a like number. Runs came steadily and Vishram reached his individual fifty with an off drive for a single. Several singles followed off Meyer's bowling. Penfold sent down a maiden over to Vishram and Abbas Salam passed his individual ninety my sweeping Meyer to leg for a brace. A couple of singles was then scored, general excitement prevailing amongst the spectators as the tall Moslem approached the coveted figure. Vishram obtained four off Penfold with an effortless drive and took a single in the same over. A leg bye caused another run added. Abbas Salam placed Meyer to off for a single and another leg bye caused the fourth century to be hoisted.

Abdus Salam sneaked a single and Vishram hit a fine four past the covers. Abbas Salam reached 96 by smacking Penfold for a single and then each batsman took a single. Lunch time arrived with the total score standing at 408 for 6 wickets, Abbas Salam and Vishram having scored 97 and 62 respectively.

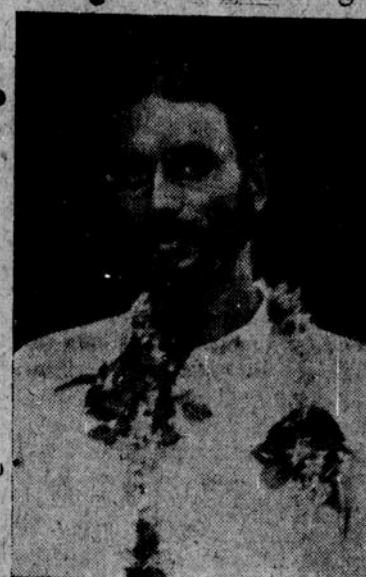
PLAY AFTER LUNCH

On resuming the game after lunch Meyer was put on to bowl with the new ball from the pavilion end and Abbas Salam scored a single. Vishram drove the next ball to the off boundary and followed this with a single. With a glance for two Abbas Salam reached the coveted century and was greeted with great applause. Several enthusiasts rushed out to garland the two batsmen but were persuaded to return. Howlett took on from the other end and



Mr. Vishram, skipper of the Mahomedan team, who contributed a substantial score (75 not out) to the grand total put up by the team.

Vishram drove him for three. Through a clever piece of running by Hadi the batsmen obtained a single off the next ball. In Meyer's next over Abbas Salam chopped the ball to the boundary through the gully with a pretty stroke and stole the next over with a single. This stroke carried his score to 106 and he thus beat Wazir Ali's 105 which had been the highest score of this season's tournament. A nicely placed



"Chronicle" Photo. S. Abbas Salam who beat the record individual score in this year's Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. His splendid innings contributed 111 runs and his success was applauded. He was garlanded by the enthusiastic spectators.

shot to leg gave him four runs and a couple of singles completed the over. When a few more runs had been added, however, Abbas Salam put his leg in front of a straight one from Meyer and had to retire (435-7-111).

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

Enthusiastic scenes then ensued, numerous admirers rushing out to garland him. Meyer was also presented with flowers, but he did a very thoughtless thing in putting them on the ground and jumping on them. Cries of "shame" from the crowd emphasised how tactless he had been.

The partnership had added 187 runs in two hours and ten minutes, thus establishing a record for the seventh wicket in the tournament. He had hit two sixes and fourteen fours. All through the cricket had been bright and Abbas Salam gave as exhilarating a display as has been witnessed in the tournament.

CHEAP WICKETS.

Mahomed Hassan Khan did not stay long for Meyer bowled him with his second ball (435-8-0).

Murad, who succeeded him was also sent

LIE ON EVERY PAGE OF IT. LAHORE CONDEMNS "MOTHER INDIA"

LET COMMISSION BE UNTOUCHABLE," SAYS LALAJI.

LAHORE, Dec. 7. "If a writer exaggerates our defects, I would understand it," but reading Miss Mayo's book "Mother India" from cover to cover I can only say that it is written with a wicked motive, that the statements made therein are put in a wicked way, that the conclusions derived therefrom are wicked," declared Lala Lajpat Rai addressing a large meeting of students to-night at Braclough Hall. Lala Lajpat Rai expressed the opinion that it was the work of some agency interested in keeping Indians out of their rights. He added "There is lie on every page of it". They had to meet those vested interests in a manly and courageous manner." He cited instances in which persons quoted as authority by Miss Mayo had denied having made statements put in their mouth. He had travelled all over the world and it was his conviction that

there was no woman on the face of the globe who led a better and nobler life of purity and self-sacrifice than the Indian woman. He concluded by exhorting the young men to remember that "political work does not consist in shouting for Swaraj or even in abusing Government. The real work lies with the village. No Government will give you anything. You will not lose by one inch or iota if you do not go before the Statutory Commission. Let it be untouchable. They must remember it will be to the eternal disgrace of the Hindus of the Punjab if they did not act like men. Neither the Hindus nor the Muslims will be the losers by remaining away from the Commission. There was nothing for them but to rely on their own intellect." A resolution was passed condemning Miss Mayo's book and protesting against her statements.—A. P.

back quickly. Aste holding him in slips off Meyer after two runs had been added (437-9-0).

Wazir Ahmed replaced him but did not survive long, the Mahomedans' second innings closing for 437. (437-10-0). Vishram after a sterling innings of 75 runs remained unbeaten at the end. It had been a sensational innings full of sensational events, and a sensational partnership had been followed by a sensational collapse. The Europeans were thus left to score 280 for a victory.

AN EARLY DISASTER

Hsieh and Guise came out to open the European second innings a little before three o'clock. The former faced Wazir Ahmed who was entrusted with the attack from the Esplanade end, and hooked his first ball round to the leg boundary. In the same over he was bowled, but the umpire had called no-ball, and Hsieh celebrated his escape with another hook for four. Sheikh took on from the other end and Hsieh scored a single followed by a brace. In Wazir Ahmed's next over each batsman took a single. Guise sneaked a run from Sheikh and crossed over to face Wazir Ahmed who, in attempting to hit him, skied the ball and was held by Hadi who was substitute for Vishram. (14-1-4).

W. J. Cullen opened with a single off Sheikh and Hsieh drove the other bowler for three, Rasool chasing the ball and preventing a boundary. A single by Hsieh caught 20 to appear after twenty minutes of play. Cullen turned Wazir Ahmed nicely to the leg boundary and then drove him straight to the screen for four. A single by Hsieh caused the third decade to appear and Cullen greeted this with a snick through the slips for four.

HOSIE BOWLED. At this stage Abbas Salam relieved Wazir Ahmed and sent down a maiden over to Cullen. Hsieh scored a single off Sheikh, but at the other end he lifted the ball dangerously into slips and narrowly escaped being caught. In the same over he survived an appeal for a b.w.

Cullen got a lucky single to leg and Hsieh glanced the next ball away with his pads for a brace and 40 went up on the board. Two singles made up the over. A fresh disaster was in store for the Europeans for Sheikh in his next over completely beat Hsieh (43-2-16).

Hopkins opened his account with a single and then obtained another off Abbas Salam, but an overthrow by Rasool, who just missed the wicket, gave him another four. At the other end he smacked Sheikh for four and put him into the gully for a single. Cullen then hit a fine four to the pavilion and the last two balls of the over proved unproductive. A single off Abbas Salam hoisted 60 on the board. Scoring slackened down considerably and runs came occasional singles. Cullen broke the monotony by pulling round a short one from Abbas Salam to the leg boundary.

Wazir Ahmed took the leather from Sheikh at the Gymkhana end, and Hopkins scored a single off the last ball. Soon after this, however, Abbas Salam had him declared a b.w. (76-3-17).

Meyer followed and the score mounted up steadily the score board showing 92 for 3 at tea time.

GAME AFTER TEA.

When the game restarted four singles came off Abbas Salam and the hundred came after an hour and a half. Meyer got two boundary strokes and Cullen reached 50 in 80 minutes, Murad replaced Abbas Salam and Meyer hit him for four twice in one over. Runs came freely and 130 went up with the batsmen still together. Cullen was missed when he had made 56 in the slips off Abbas Salam.

Meyer with a drive past cover for four reached the forties and Cullen out Abbas Salam square to the tent. Wazir Ahmed took over from Abbas Salam and Rasool relieved Murad at the other end. Cullen sent Rasool to the fine leg bound-

dary sending up 150 and when stumps were drawn the score read 157 for 3.

EUROPEANS—(2nd Innings).

A. L. Hsieh, c. Sheikh	16
J. L. Guise, c. Hadi (substitute) b. Wazir Ahmed	4
W. J. Cullen, not out	68
R. G. Hopkins, l.b.w. Abbas Salam	17
R. J. O. Meyer, not out	49
Extras	3
Total (for 3 wkts.)	157

Runs at Fall of Wickets:—114, 243, 376.

EUROPEANS—1st Innings.

A. L. Hsieh, c. Wazir Ahmed, b. Abbas Salam	43
J. L. Guise, l.b.w. b. Wazir Ahmed	5
R. J. O. Meyer, c. Wazir Ali, b. Wazir Ahmed	13
W. Cullen, c. b. Abbas Salam	73
F. G. Travers, b. Sheikh	6
B. Gaillard, c. b. Abbas Salam	10
R. S. Yeldham, st. Dilawar Hussein, b. Murad	23
G. Aste, b. Abbas Salam	4
R. G. Hopkins, c. Dilawar Hussein, b. Murad	2
A. G. Penfold (not out)	17
B. Howlett, st. Dilawar Hussein b. Abbas Salam	17
Extras	8
Total	217

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
Sheikh	17	6	26	1
Abbas Salam	26.5	7	72	5
Wazir Ahmed	19	1	51	2
Rasool	8	1	28	—
Murad	11	4	22	2
Khan	3	0	19	—

MAHOMEDANS—1st Innings.

M. E. Sheikh, b. Meyer	4
K. B. Murad, c. Travers, b. Howlett	0
M. A. Vishram, c. Gaillard, b. Meyer	6
Et. Syed Wazir Ali, c. Yeldham, b. Meyer	6
Et. Mahomed Hussein, c. Aste, b. Penfold	10
Capl. M. H. Khan, b. Meyer	1
S. G. Rasool, b. Meyer	1
Dilawar Hussein, l.b.w. Meyer	8
Abbas Salam (not out)	6
Himayatullah, c. Aste, b. Penfold	2
Wazir Ahmed, c. Aste, b. Meyer	5
Extras	11
Total	59

MAHOMEDANS. (2nd Innings.)

M. E. Sheikh, c. Hsieh, b. Howlett	27
S. G. Rasool, c. Yeldham, b. Meyer	54
Himayatullah, c. Hsieh, b. Meyer	36
Syed Wazir Ali, c. Yeldham, b. Meyer	53
Lt. Mohamed Hussein, b. Meyer	22
Dilawar Hussein, b. Meyer	26
M. H. Vishram (not out)	75
Abbas Salam, l.b.w. Meyer	111
Mahomed Hassan Khan, b. Meyer	0
K. B. Murad, c. Aste, b. Meyer	0
Wazir Ahmed, b. Meyer	0
Extras	33
Total	437

BOWLING.

	O	M	R	W
R. G. Meyer	57.1	15	160	9
B. Howlett	34	6	75	1
A. G. Penfold	28	5	62	0
G. Aste	20	2	65	0
J. L. Guise	3	0	23	0
F. G. Travers	4	1	19	0

EUROPEANS (2nd Innings.)

A. L. Hsieh, b. Sheikh	16
J. L. Guise, c. Hadi (substitute) b. Wazir Ali	4
W. J. Cullen, batting	38
R. G. Hopkins, l.b.w. Abbas Salam	17
R. J. O. Meyer, batting	1
Extras	3
Total (for 3 wkts.)	—

INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY

PROTECTION INEVITABLY NECESSARY

MANUFACTURERS APPREHENSIONS OF UNFAIR COMPETITION

Mr. G. S. Mohmed, partner, the Bombay Match Works, Mr. R. N. Fattahally, partner, Messrs. Santa Cruz Match Works, and Mr. Maickar gave evidence on Wednesday before the Indian Tariff Board (Match Industry) in regard to the future of match industry in this country. In a lengthy statement they said:—

The Indian Fiscal Commission laid down the first condition to be that "the industry must be one possessing natural advantages such as an abundant supply of raw material, cheap power, a sufficient supply of labour or a large home market."

The chief raw material in the manufacture of matches is wood which is available in abundance in Burma as well as in India and if some of the factories have to rely upon imported wood it is because of lack of proper development of forest resources rather than to the absence of suitable wood in sufficient quantities. As for cheap power, the industry has not experienced any difficulty. The supply of labour required for this industry is more than what is required and with India it will never be a question of anxiety. It has for the present to rely to some extent upon imported skilled technical labour but in few years' time this kind of labour will also be available in sufficient number. The third advantage which India possesses naturally is an extensive home market at hand.

The second condition laid down by the Indian Fiscal Commission is that "The industry must be one which without the help of protection either is not likely to develop at all or is not likely to develop so rapidly as is desired in the interest of the country." It was in 1922 that when the duty of Rs. 1-8 was levied by the Government for revenue purposes, this high rate of duty served as a protective measure to the Match Industry and now it promises to develop if there is no unfair foreign competition.

The third condition laid down by the Fiscal Commission is that "Industry must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without protection." My Association confidently believe that the Match Industry if allowed to be developed on the lines suggested in this representation of theirs the industry will in a few years' time be able to face the world competition without any protection from the Government.

The Government of India in their resolution under reference states in para. 2 that "If the Tariff Board decides that consideration must be paid to the industry brought into existence by the present rate of duty and that the duty should be maintained at the present figure or approximately at the present figure it will further report whether the loss in the Customs revenue can be made up in whole or in part by any other appropriate form of taxation on the industry." My Association have fully dealt with all these points in detail in this representation which they trust will receive serious consideration at the hands of the Tariff Board.

WOOD FOR SPLINTS.

The foreign competition is so keen that a slight difference in quality which apparently signifies inferiority in any way is sufficient to stop the sale of Indian produce. Therefore so long as wood of the quality for splints is not made available any duty on its import is bound to affect seriously this most promising industry which not only at present supplies work for hundreds of poor persons in many villages but promises to supply work to thousands in every district in India and supplies a most needed article of every day use, and being a bare necessity. We believe that if Government make careful research, wood for splints would be available in India and it is for the Government in the interest of the industry and the forest revenue to do their best to find out such white wood as is required for the manufacture of splints and further to arrange for cheap railway freight as the cost of carriage is the chief factor but until that is done the import of logs must not be handicapped in any way. The Indian manufacturer wants to be independent of foreign logs and therefore he is very anxious that the Government should take up the research work in all seriousness in the interest of the people as also for the purpose of increasing the revenue of forest.

PROHIBITIVE RAILWAY FREIGHT.

The wood in northern part of India may be considered suitable for matches but the railway freight at the outset is prohibitive and secondly no move has been made by Government of this Presidency for making any investigation for matchwood, as has been done by Bengal Government, who have appointed Mr. Ghose and all report is to hand, and consequently Bengal is decidedly in a better position to use indigenous timber of India than what this Presidency is.

The Match industry in India is in a

great danger owing to foreign competition and the opening of match factories in India by foreigners is like a hanging sword on the heads of Indian population in general and the factories in particular.

There is a powerful syndicate in Europe known as the Svenska Trust, mainly controlled by Swedish and Americans whose only aim is to control the match production of the world and to sell their own made matches at a heavy profit where there is no competition. They succeeded in driving out the Japanese competition in India by dumping sales with the result that they were able to starve a large number of Japanese factories and finally taking over some of these works and thus eliminating Japanese competition for ever from India.

They have taken over several factories in Japan the output of which amount to about 50 per cent. of the total output of Japan and therefore it is believed that a special bill has been introduced in the Japanese Diet prohibiting the imports of foreign capital for industrial concerns of Japanese origin, lest even in Japan this foreign Syndicate may not capture their whole trade and thus ultimately make Japan pay heavy prices and be dependent on foreign produce.

KEEN COMPETITION IN INDIA.

This Trust has also started purchasing factories in India and have systematically started reducing the prices of matches manufactured by their works so that the various other works which they have not been able to capture until now may be forced to be closed down or be sold to them. It is noteworthy that they make no secret of this their policy and one and all works have by now directly or indirectly being approached by them or their agents and clearly told that if it is not sold to them they will soon find that they will have to stop their works. We cannot help saying that we feel that it is only in India that a foreign syndicate can boldly do such things.

They started a match factory at Ambernath near Bombay under the name and style of Messrs. Western India Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd., with no Indian capital; and in September 1924 they first produced the stuff and sold it at Rs. 2.0 per gross. They were since then as has been their policy reducing the prices and at present they are selling at Rs. 1-5 and Rs. 1-6 per gross in the open market while to certain constituents they have been giving private rebates and the prices at which they are actually being sold to them is about Rs. 1-4 per gross. Their aim is to undersell and thus make all the Indian factories lose heavily. They have a very large capital and with an object of capturing the world's match trade it is no surprise that they are following these tactics. It is well-known fact that it is their principle not to sell their produce made in India for any port or town where Swedish foreign matches are being sold. They only sell and undersell where Indian manufacture is finding a market. Attempts have been made to bind over Indian concerns to sell at certain rates and in certain parts only. These facts clearly establish the ease that they are here for the promotion of foreign Swedish match industry.

BOMBAY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEE

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday, the 4th instant, the following Sub-Committees are appointed:—

ESTATE COMMITTEES.

Sjts. Jehangir B. Patel, S. K. Pupala, S. L. Silam, M. N. Talpade, N. B. Deshpande, K. B. Sangziri, Munsbi Mirza Mahomedali, V. A. Desai, F. J. Ginwalla, R. Krishna Iyer.

GYMNASIUM SUB-COMMITTEE.

Sjts. L. B. Niphadkar, A. V. Kale, K. B. Kamat, S. G. Patwardhan, Jehangir B. Patel, V. A. Desai, K. B. Sangziri, H. G. Wagle, B. G. Kher, Sheikh Hussein.

KHADDAR AND SWADESHI PROPAGANDA (ARTS AND CRAFTS) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Sjts. Vithaldas V. Jerajani, I. S. Patel, Munsbi Mirza Mahomedali, N. B. Deshpande, K. B. Sangziri, Sheikh Hussein, P. J. Manjrekar, Jaykrishna G. Thakkar, Harilal Manmohandas, L. B. Niphadkar, D. C. Modi.

VOLUNTEER BOARD.

Sjts. V. A. Desai, L. B. Niphadkar, Sheikh Hussein, Jaykrishna G. Thakkar, Munsbi Mirza Mahomedali, P. J. Manjrekar, H. G. Wagle, K. B. Sangziri, N. H. Pandia.

DEPRESSED CLASSES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Sjts. F. J. Ginwalla, Balubhai T. Desai, G. S. Kanthi, B. G. Kher, R. Krishna Iyer, I. S. Patel, N. N. Menon.

PROPAGANDA SUB-COMMITTEE.

Sjts. F. J. Ginwalla, B. G. Kher, M. N. Talpade, S. L. Silam, S. D. Navalkar, C. G. Shah, K. N. Joglekar, R. S. Nimbkar.

LIBRARY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Sjts. R. S. Nimbkar, Lalji Pendse, M. N. Talpade, B. G. Kher, R. S. Padbidri, N. H. Pandia, Shrimati Girjabai Bhatt.

LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE.

Sjts. A. A. Alve, K. N. Joglekar, S. V. Ghate, B. T. Alve, C. G. Shah, Lalji Pendse, R. S. Nimbkar, F. J. Ginwalla.

London.—McCartney and Hansen have been committed to trial at the Old Bailey. Both pleaded not guilty and reserved their defence.—Reuter.

KING OF AFGHANISTAN'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

MUSLIMS' ADDRESS

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE

Maulana Shaukat Ali had sent the following to the Foreign Secretary to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan at Kandahar and also to the Consul-General for Afghanistan at Karachi:—

"A mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay enthusiastically resolved to present an address of cordial welcome to His Majesty at a public reception. An influential Committee has been formed with Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as President for making the necessary preparations for expressing the sincere regard and affection for the Islamic Monarch. I request for the acceptance of the address and reception has been submitted through the local Government.—Shaukat Ali.

The following reply was received by Maulana Shaukat Ali from Karachi:—

"Your telegram received. I am going to-morrow to the Frontier and shall place your telegram before His Majesty."

DISCONTENT AMONG BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

It is reliably understood that the Reception Committee formed to present the address is inclined to present it in an open place where large numbers of Muslims can be admitted.

It is also stated that there prevails a deal of discontent among the Muslims on account of the route selected for the public arrival of His Majesty. The Muslims had a desire to see the Islamic King pass through Muslim localities so that purdah women and children can have a look at His Majesty.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR KING OF AFGHANISTAN

PARTY LEAVES LAHORE TO MEET AT CHAMAN

LAHORE, Dec. 7. A special train painted white and gold will leave Lahore to-night to meet the King of Afghanistan and party at Chaman. The special coaches of the King and Queen have been constructed by the North-west Railway at a cost of about £18,000. The coaches are made of Burmese teak, with male bronze fittings, while tiled bath-rooms have silver fittings. The train which is fitted with electric lights, fans and heaters is the model of simplicity and perfect taste. Its dominant colour is orange. 280 yards in length, it weighs 520 tons, and will require four engines on the mountain railway from Quetta to Chaman.—A. P.

TO REACH ROHRI ON SATURDAY NIGHT

HYDERABAD (SIND), Dec. 6. The special train conveying the Amir of Afghanistan will arrive at Rohri on the night of the 10th, and will reach Karachi on the 11th at 2-30 p.m. She will stop at Gambat, Paddidan, Nawabshah, Kotri and Jamshahi stations for water, and for the Amir to offer his prayers. A grand reception has been arranged for the Amir in Karachi.—A. P.

AUSTRALIAN WATERSIDE WORKERS

DISPUTE SETTLED

LONDON, Dec. 7. Melbourne.—Waterside dispute has been settled.—Reuter.

OWNERS DISSATISFIED

LONDON, Dec. 7. Melbourne.—Owners are dissatisfied with Beeby's decision. They say that the question of picking up (engaging dockers for work) should be taken out of the hands of the Board of Reference, and the conditions of each port should be investigated by the arbitration court. Beeby announced a three-months' interim award, laying down that picking-up places would be those obtaining on 10th January last, and refused to discuss the point raised by owners with regard to the legality of the interim award under such circumstances.—Reuter.

KOILKUNTLA RIOTS.

GOVT. JUSTIFY POLICE ACTION

MADRAS, Dec. 7. Justifying the action of the local police during the riots in Koilkuntla in the Kurnool District on July 5th the Madras Government in a general order just issued say that the opinion of the Joint Magistrate that the police fired in self-defence does not commend itself to the Government. There was no question, and there should not have been any question, of the police firing only in self-defence. It is their business, the Government observe, to fire in defence of public peace if the occasion requires such a course as the Government hold that it did in this instance.—A. P.

Kildare.—The death is announced of the wife of Sir Bryan Mahon.—Reuter's Special.

UNNECESSARY FOR CORPORATORS.

PRIVILEGE OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

NO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN MUNICIPALITY

The Municipal Corporation on Wednesday once again emphasised their disapproval against communal representation and emphatically affirmed that there should be no reservation of seats for any class or community. They also refused to grant freedom of speech to the councillors and merely recorded the report of the Committee which recommended to amend the Municipal Act on the analogy of the Government of India Act.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved that the report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee regarding the question of reserving seats in the Corporation for the Marathi-speaking Hindu backward communities and the depressed classes, etc., be approved and adopted.

The Committee expressed their opinion that it was not desirable to establish the should be no reservation of seats for any community or class of people.

Mr. P. J. Murzban seconded the proposition.

AN AMENDMENT.

Rao Sahab M. D. Rane moved an amendment to refer the report to the Committee for reconsideration.

Rao Sahab Rane said out of 106 councillors even a half were not representatives of the population of the city which belonged to the depressed classes. They called their Corporation democratic but he said in the real sense of the word it was not so.

Mr. S. K. Bole seconded the amendment.

LADIES' CLAIM.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay was against separate representation in any kind or shape. She thought ladies required reserved seats more than any body else. She would go a little further and say that ladies should have the department of primary education in their hands but on principle she refrained from bringing any such propositions.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said in E. F. and G. Wards the majority of the voters were of the backward classes but they did not return candidates of the depressed or labour classes as they (voters) had no confidence in them.

Mr. S. K. Bole.—Why do you want separate representation for Mahomedans?

Mr. Fazal.—The Municipality has nothing to do with it.

ORGANISED LABOUR.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar advised the labour and depressed classes to organise themselves so that their representatives might be returned in larger number to the Corporation.

The amendment was lost when put to vote and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai then moved the adoption of the report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee, which recommended that Government should be approached to amend the Act as to confer upon the members of the Corporation freedom of speech that was enjoyed by the members of the Legislative Council under Section 72 (1) (5) of Government of India Act which stated that:—

"72D (8) Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the Council, there shall be freedom of speech in the Government's Legislative Councils. No person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court by reason of his speech or vote in any such council, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of any such council."

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. Chandavarkar said it was highly dangerous to extend the principle of freedom of speech to the Corporation as it was not necessary. In England, County Councils and other bodies did not enjoy that privilege.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram failed to understand as to why there should be a distinction between members of the Corporation and members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta pointed out that the Corporation was in existence since 1872 but no councillor was prosecuted for the freedom of his speech. The Corporation was not a legislative body and he did not think such a measure to protect the councillors was necessary.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said there was a great deal of irresponsible oratory in the Corporation by some over-zealous councillors who required a check on their speeches. He therefore opposed the proposition.

Dr. M. C. Javie in support of the proposition gave his own experience and said as Chairman of the Standing Committee, he once made a statement regarding the scandalous state of property at Matunga and he was dragged in the court by the

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Capt. Gladstone Solomon,
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Sir Hari Singh Gour,
Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, M. L. A.,
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landlord of that property for defamation. Though he came out successfully, he had to pay Rs. 84 as solicitors' charges from his own pockets.

The amendment of Mr. Chandavarkar was carried and the report was recorded.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. (B.T.) on Thursday.

JAVANTI DISASTER

INQUIRY BY SPECIAL COURT.

The Director of Information writes:—The Government of Bombay have received the report of the Port Officer, Bombay, on his preliminary investigation into the circumstances attending the sinking of the "Sant Tukaram" and the "Jayanti" held under Section 247 of the Indian Merchants' Shipping Act, 1923. After perusing the report Government have accepted the Port Officer's recommendation that the case should be investigated by a special Court of Enquiry under Section 248 of the Act and steps are being taken to appoint the Special Court at an early date.

STERLING TENDERS

ALL REJECTED

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

All tenders of sterling received on Wednesday, the 7th December, have been rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 14th December, on the same conditions as previously announced.—A. P.

WEATHER IN INDIA

SIMLA, Dec. 7.

Yesterday's western disturbance has caused a further rise in the temperature and an increase of cloud along the frontier. The north-east monsoon is active in South-east Madras where rainfall has been nearly general.

Chief amounts are:—Madura and Coimbatore quarter of an inch; Nagapatam, Trichinopoly and Cuddalore a half; and Kodakanal and Madras three quarters.

Forecast:—A few light falls along the frontier.—A. P.



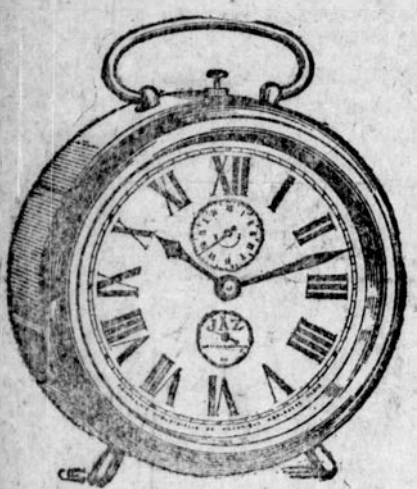
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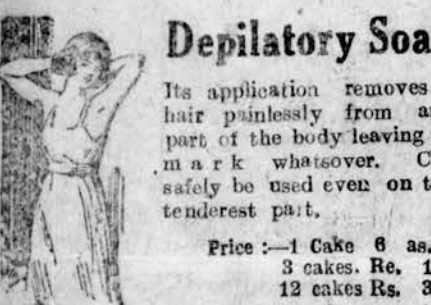
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MR. PURCELL'S PLAIN SPEAKING

"TRADE UNIONIST KNOWS NO BARRIERS OF RACE OR COLOUR"

AWFUL DRAIN OF £13,000,000

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.
Addressing a Labour meeting at Kankinarrh, Mr. Purcell said: "A Trade Unionist knows no barrier of race, colour or creed. It may be that you are a bit darker than ourselves, but we are not treated a whit better than you are treated by your employers because of the whiteness of our skin. We did not get anything except what we could secure for ourselves. Bad housing conditions, low wages, absence of educational facilities, all these, also were the problems we had to face. Our white skin did not help us in any of the slightest degree in the solution of these problems. We got these things through our Trade Unions and we also urge in the light of our own experience to organise Trade Unions to strengthen them to formulate your demands and I can assure you that when you are strong and united, the best in the land will listen to you and concede your demands. They say India is poor and cannot pay for improvement that Government wants to introduce to better your children. This is a lie. If you are poor,

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 8TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan
Joshiharaj Jothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you possess a tolerably good head and heart—a B-1 head on A-1 shoulders on C-1 stanks (the two zickies "lamp-posts")—a type that with the occasional exceptions like that of L. G. is governing the mighty Britain, the vaunted home of liberty, for over half a century now, if not more! You think yourself to be a great poet, and philosopher or professor of your country, though your supposed superb knowledge when put to the test—as India, for instance is putting to test, by praiseworthy unity, the calibre of Whitehall tin-gods—will miserably fail strikingly fail, as an egg that from a cursory glance looks alright but is found to be addled on the least manual touch, and proves emetic! Your professional wisdom and cranial equipment is on a par with that worthy professor who is reported—not by the stunt-mongering press of G. B. or U.S.A., but by some sober sensible press like the Old Woman of our city or even of its Calcutta prototype of the Phebeian hue—to have exclaimed: Harg! it all! I've given that "feller" a whole course of lessons in memory training (not necessarily Pelmanism, mind you) and now, he has gone off and forgot to pay the fee—the brute....—and I cannot for the life of me remember what his name is, or words to that effect! (a little salt, and pepper adds to the flavour of the dry dish of language, you know!); and such so-called, alleged, bogus professors are welcomed by all and patronised by many, until some exposure puts them in true colours and they go away on long leave never to return. May you have sense enough to put true value on your good self!

It is because you are subjected to an awful drain by the country which we have the doubtful honour of representing. The sum of £13,000,000 that is being drained away every year from this land, can be easily diverted to improve the housing conditions and sanitary and give you at least primary education.—Free Press.

NEEDS OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

FACILITIES FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Durban.—The Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress and the Secretary of South African Indian Congress to-day reply to the criticism of the Natal Indian Association concerning the terms of the Cape Town Agreement and attack the latter body for its attitude on the Agreement and also on the question of Fort Hare college. At the same time they say the main points Indians feel should be remedied are firstly, facilities for technical education should be provided; in this connection credit must be given to Doctor Malan for the inquiries he has initiated with the Durban and Maritzburg technical colleges; secondly the benefits of the Apprenticeship Act should be extended to the Indians and thirdly Indians should be allowed to become members of the Employers and Employees Unions or that Indians' Unions should be given recognition on equal basis.—Reuter.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

ORGANISED TRAFFIC FROM EUROPE TO EGYPT

SIR AUSTIN'S INVESTIGATIONS REPORT

LONDON, Dec. 6.
Rugby.—On the proposal of Sir Austen Chamberlain, Rapporteur, the League Council yesterday issued the second part of the report on the White slave traffic, a document of 200,000 words, which amplifies the statements and conclusions of the League Committee, and the investigations made in part one. Sir Austen Chamberlain in introducing the question, stated that the situation had materially improved in many countries since the investigation was conducted in 1924, 1925 and 1926. The report in its broad conclusions demonstrates the existence of an organised traffic in girls for immoral purposes from certain European countries, mainly Poland, France and Rumania, to Latin America and Egypt. Detailed summaries are given of the result of the inquiries in 28 cities, together with the observations of various Governments on the situation disclosed in their respective countries. The general belief is that the publicity given to the facts about the underground traffic, has stimulated the government into strengthening legislation dealing with it.—B. O. W.

CHINESE BANDITS INTERVIEWED

AGREE TO PRODUCE LALOR

LONDON, Dec. 5.
The Admiralty announces that the Chinese Bandits have been interviewed and they have agreed to produce Captain Lalor on Wednesday. Lalor is active and well.—Reuter.

NEED OF CAREER FOR GIRLS

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF A. S. EDUCATION SOCIETY

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Anglo-Swedish Education Society was held on Tuesday evening at the C. J. Hall. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the function as also students of the schools managed by the Society. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. J. E. B. Hoson who was ill Mr. Monteth presided. Mrs. Hoson gave away the prizes to girls and boys successful in sports and examinations.

In surveying the progress made by the schools in the past year the Principal said it had been a year of hard work, great development and wonderful co-operation. In order to avoid the old inevitable error of attempting to turn all boys out of the same mould divisions into modern and classical sides had been made to suit the course to the boys abilities.

SPLENDID ATMOSPHERE.
The school was being conducted on the best public school lines and he was proud to say it had at last attained, what which is aimed during the last nine years, i.e. a really sound public opinion. The atmosphere of the school was splendid. There was an air of keenness, efficiency and happiness about the whole place and there was no room for the waster at all. Of course, there were wasters in every school but it could honestly be said that wasters found the atmosphere too strong for them and they quickly left the school.

The school had better and better examination results until the year before last it attained 100 p.c. of the expected success.

The speaker then dealt on the education given to girls in the school and the progress made in the year. It was a very great mistake to think that the teaching profession was the only one which needed special training. He wished the hospitals and commercial schools would raise the standard of admission and refuse to have girls who were not really educated.

Coming to the physical side of the work the speaker said that the school had made a splendid progress.

The Chairman in concluding the proceedings congratulated the Society for the splendid progress done by the Schools. He wished the school a future of continued progress and prosperity. The real credit was due to the Principal and the Head Mistress and in a sense to the pupils also for the excellent results obtained by the school.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Monteth.

UNDER EXPLOSIVES ACT.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.
Giving evidence in the trial of Salindranath Mukerjee (not Chakravarty) a young Bengali clerk of the Accountant-General's Office, Allahabad, under the Explosives Act, Mr. Blunden, Superintendent of Police, said he raided the house of the accused on November 1st and seized two revolvers, a large number of cartridges, some explosives, "liberty" leaflets and books on military training. The witness added it was quite impossible for anyone to have placed the articles in the house.
It is stated that the accused is wanted also by the Bihar Police on charges of criminal conspiracy, dacoity and murder.—A. P.

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"BOYCOTT IT IN UNMISTAKABLE TERMS."

MR. ANEY FOR PARALLEL CONGRESS
COMMISSION

AMRATOTI, Dec. 7.
Let the Congress appoint a parallel Commission or a National Convention to determine the future Constitution of India, said Mr. M. S. Aney delivering a lecture here last night on the question of the Statutory Commission.

He said the British Government did not care to appoint a Commission when it was demanded, but had chosen the present opportunity to send the Simon Seven to this country in view of the impending general election in Great Britain.

A FLIMSY ARGUMENT.
Mr. Aney said the Commission could have no confidence of the people of India and he controverted the statement of Lord Birkenhead that the Commission members were one and all impartial and had open minds on India.

The argument that India had her dissensions among committees, said Mr. Aney, was flimsy. No nation could be discovered which had no problems of her own to settle among itself.

"Boycott the Commission in unmistakable terms", concluded Mr. Aney and Mr. Khaparde, who presided, said Indians who had the self-respect of their country to honour should see to it that united action was taken on this question.—Free Press.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT AMRELI

AMRELI, Dec. 6.
An Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show will be held at Amreli, in the Baroda State, in the last week of January. Applications for entries will be enlisted upto the end of December.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO JUTE MILL

ADVICE TO LABOUR LEADERS COMING
FROM ABROAD.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.
H. E. the Governor counselled circumspection on the part of Labour leaders coming out to India from time to time for the purpose of obtaining first-hand knowledge of working conditions of labourers in the course of his reply to an address presented by the Kankinarrh Labour Union, when His Excellency visited for the first time, one of the biggest jute mills in Kankinarrh, a suburb of Calcutta. His Excellency doubted whether Labour conditions in England and India would ever be the same. Great care must, therefore, be taken to view conditions in India from the proper perspective. He added that England had experienced difficulties in the past, culminating often in times in the stoppage of work, but the method of settling disputes by stoppages of work had proved wasteful and disastrous to all concerned. Now, great efforts were being made to establish understanding between employers and employees to ensure that it should be impossible for disputes to arise, which could not be settled by discussion. This effort constituted an example which Trade Union movement in India would do well to emulate.—A. P.

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE

EXHIBITION OF NEWSPAPERS AND
JOURNALS

MADRAS, Dec. 7.
In connection with the All-India Journalists' Conference, there will be an exhibition of newspapers and periodicals. Proprietors and editors of newspapers and journals in India are requested to forward copies of their journals to Mr. K. P. Viswanatha Aiyar, Secretary, Journalists' Conference, 415 Harris Road, Mount Road, Madras.—A. P.

PLAQUE IN KARNATAKA

BELGAUM, Dec. 7.
The figures of plague in the four districts of Karnatak in November show that the epidemic has been on the increase as compared with the figures in the previous three months. In Dharwar District, especially, it was more virulent throughout, though 473 attacks during October have come down to 433 in November. But in Bijapur and Kanara the number decreased appreciably. The Belgaum district reported a fluctuating figure every month. Since the beginning of the epidemic 1647 persons died and 4615 were attacked in all the four districts.
The condition in Belgaum district in the first week of December is the same as that of the last week of November, but in the other three districts the situation shows considerable improvement. In Belgaum district, Chaudag, Khanapur and Paragad, the affected Talukas are being gradually freed from the epidemic while in Sampang the condition is unsatisfactory. Ranchennur and Hangal in Dharwar, and Halyal in Kanara contribute to the progress of the respective districts, but in Sindgi in Bijapur the condition is the same as before. Inoculation and rat-trapping is carried on on a large scale by the Health Departments with the help of the Mamlathars of the respective Talukas. In the aggregate 23,137 persons were inoculated in all the districts during the period of the prevalence of the epidemic.—A. P.

CHILDRENS AID SOCIETY

The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society announces that Rao Sahib Rowji Sojpal has consented to become a patron of the Children's Aid Society and has contributed the sum of Rs. 5,000 to its funds.

FIRST CRUISER SQUADRON

LONDON, Dec. 7.
Mafra.—The First Cruiser Squadron returned here, to-day, after thirteen months' service in China.—Reuter's Special.



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MADRAS, 1927.

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SPENCER'S HOTEL INCIDENT

MORE LIGHT ON ALLEGED ASSAULT ON INDIAN SERVANT

TOM SHAW'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

The London Correspondent of the "Forward" has sent the following to our Calcutta Contemporary under date, London, Nov. 10:-

The first item which attracted some attention in the House on its re-assembling was Earl Winterton's statement on the "alleged" assault on an Indian servant in the Spencer's Hotel, reference to which by the Right Hon. Tom Shaw in a debate had led to angry scenes on a former occasion. Earl Winterton declared in the most solemn manner that the Secretary of State had received reports on the case and was of opinion that no assault had been committed by any officer. On further questioning Earl Winterton mentioned that the wife of the officer was responsible for any slight incident which, however, was not considered grave by the servant for any police enquiry. The Under Secretary hoped that this statement would receive as much publicity in the press as the other incident. It was, however, made an occasion by some other members to accuse the Right Hon. Tom Shaw indirectly of being responsible for the broad-casting of such a story against a British officer by the implications of their supplementary questions. The Right Hon. Tom Shaw who was absent on Tuesday craved the indulgence of the Speaker for a personal statement on the subject. After referring to the non-observance of the time-worn tradition of giving notice to a member whose conduct by implication was challenged, Mr. Shaw gave the following version of the Spencer's Hotel incident which was received with Socialist cheers.

MR. SHAW'S VERSION.
Mr. Shaw.—On December 16 last year, at Spencer's Hotel, I was occupying one of the rooms of a suite of about eight with a verandah in front. My daughter occupied the end room. I occupied the next, there were two Germans following, making four, and I think, though I would not be absolutely certain, five and six were occupied by the officer in question and his wife. My girl was lying in bed when we heard cries of a person in pain. We thought it was an accident. She said, "Go, dad, and see what it is." I went out of my room on to the verandah. I saw the German Furtwangler, and I heard him quite distinctly say, "You must not beat that poor man like that." I heard the angry voice from the inside of a man, not a woman, but I could not tell what the words were. I saw the other German hurrying to the door to get Furtwangler, who was in the room, out of his business. I went towards the door myself and I saw this serving man come out, doubled with pain, evidently both badly hurt and badly frightened, and saw him hurrying away, limping, across the compound. I went and saw that Furtwangler, who had been struck, had come out with his lip bleeding and I heard him tell the man inside—I noticed the peculiar German phrasing—that if he had not been wounded he would have knocked his head off. Further than that, which we got Furtwangler back into the room, the lady herself came and apologised for her husband on the ground that he had been drawn into the whole affair by her. This was not the first beating that day. The noble lord is evidently unaware that it was the second man who had been beaten that day. These are facts. I raised them, not giving the officer's name, not desiring to implicate any person, because I was satisfied, from my experience in India that those things did infinitely more harm than any other thing that is going on in India, and that it would be good for the nation, the Empire, and India if a strong foot was put down on things of this kind. I have nothing to withdraw, nothing to apologise for. I am ready anywhere and at any time to go into this statement and justify by evidence and witnesses that everything I have said in the House is true. (Hear, hear.)

WINTERTON'S STATEMENTS.
Earl Winterton, Under Secretary for India (Horsham and Worthing)—I recognise that I have no right of reply to the right hon. gentleman, and I am not going to attempt it, but as my name has been brought into the matter, I think I ought to be entitled to make a personal statement. I wish to say that the answer which I gave to the question yesterday expressed the opinion of the Secretary of State for India as the result of the perusal in the Hansard of the statement that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Shaw) made last summer; of a signed statement made by Byers, the official in question, to the Madras Government, and the comments of that Government thereon; of the statement in an Indian paper alleged to have been made by the Indian servant concerned in the case, and of two separate statements, differing in some respects, made by Herr Furtwangler, the German textile union, delegate, which appeared in an Indian and a German paper respectively.

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ART IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

months of public unrest and anxiety, was restored. Is it, however, recognised by the Department as a blunder? Is it finally and completely restored? Or, is it restored only for the time being and nominally? And, is it the last great blunder?

GRANDIOSE SCHEME.

Let me recall, again, the policy and the system, or the lack of it, behind the conduct of individuals in or under the Department. The Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork is a legacy left by Mr. Cecil Burns. He was part of a grandiose scheme for a big "design studio" Mr. Burns was elaborating for some years. In 1917, Mr. Burns in his evidence before the Indian Industries Commission explained his inclinations for "factories and business organisation" and the "requirements of modern industry." But he had been working on the scheme long before that. The potteries and the architectural school were parts of the same elaborate, costly and futile plan. Let there be no mistake. The idea for the systematic development of the potteries was excellent in conception. The clay industry has, in India, a great future. We are, I am told, importing every year clayware worth nearly Rs. 50,00,000.

IN A MUDDLE.

Mr. Burns' predilection for factory and business organisation divorced from the existing or actual conditions and needs of the people and his natural pliability for the red-tape organisation beloved of the Department, increased the muddle along with the increase in expenditure, men, machines and schedules. The potteries were the subject of simultaneous but fatal attentions from the Department of Industries and the Department of Public Instruction. It could not survive. And it finally succumbed to oblige the advocates, some of them not altogether disinterested, of economy. The laboratory, workshop plant and the invaluable experience and investigations secured after an outlay of lakhs were, for a miserable sum, thrown away for what the people were led to believe, was economy.

LEFT IN DESPAIR.

The Architectural Section, another excellent idea of Mr. Burns in the School would have suffered the same fate had it not been for the fact that there were some at least, responsible for its work, who could see and proceed beyond the mechanical of administration. Mr. Wittet and Mr. Cable endeavoured to secure their aims on the line of the least resistance. But Mr. Woods Hill was too genuine a devotee of architecture to work under un congenial conditions. He left these shores in despair. The post left vacant by him has been taken up by Mr. Batley. Mr. Batley has not been less zealous. And, the progress achieved thus far by the Architectural section of the School should, indeed, satisfy all those who cannot see the vast possibilities it should open up for the craftsmen and architects of the country. The section has been recently engaging the attention, interested and disinterested, here and in England, of eminent men and institutions. That is why its activities should be scrutinised closely, lest its progress may be nipped in the bud by sudden or interested impulses for reforms.

(To Be Continued.)

WOMAN RULER FOR SANDHUR

MRS COUSINS' LETTER TO VICEROY

MADRAS, Dec. 6.
Mrs. Cousins, Secretary, Women's Indian Association, has addressed a letter to H.E. the Viceroy stating that the Association has been watching with interest the matter of the succession of Princess Akkasaheba to the Gadi on Sandhur State, and urging the claims of a woman to be the State's Ruler.—A. P.

MRS. BESANT ENTERS HER EIGHTIETH

JOURNALISTS' CONGRATULATIONS

MADRAS, Dec. 6.
At a well-attended party of journalists Mrs. Besant, Editor of "New India" was congratulated on the attainment of her eightieth birthday. Mrs. Besant, responding referred to the village systems in India and England, and explained the purpose of her Commonwealth of India Bill.—A. P.

SIMON TO MAKE BEST OF A BAD JOB.

ALT PARTIES AGREED ON WHITE COMMISSION.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.
The London correspondent of the "Hindu" cables: "Nothing more can be done here regarding the Commission, all parties being agreed except a few Labour dissentients that it must proceed with its task in the hope that Indian opposition will be modified later. It is believed that when the Commissions establish personal contact on arrival in India, a better understanding may be reached, and thereby facilitated. Most people here are confident that Sir John Simon will make the best of a bad job."—A. P.

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PIR MOTAMIYA SAHEB AGAIN IN FLOODED AREAS

(From a Correspondent.)
Pir Motamiya Saheb of Mangrol Gadi has again been on a tour in the flood stricken areas in Gujarat. First, he went into the Talukas of the District of Broach and now he has been in the District of Baroda. Since the very beginning he has been on this mission and has been work-

ing for the help of the distressed. He will go round till the end of this month and thence, will proceed to Mangrol for the "Uras" which falls on the 26th instant.

The Imperial Delhi Horse Show will be held on the 13th, 14th, 16th and 18th February. The Prince of Wales commemoration polo tournament will be held concurrently with the show.—A. P.

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Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

SOVIET CELEBRATIONS,

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

WHY WORKERS' REVOLUTION LASTED

INSPIRATION OF LENIN'S PERSONALITY

Mr. H. N. Brailsford contributes the following illuminating article on the Soviet Republic in "New Leader."

Next Monday we mark our calendar with a red letter, and celebrate the tenth anniversary of the social revolution in Russia. We shall celebrate it with friendly congratulations to our Russian comrades, with hope for the future, but above all with amazement.

It may not at first glance seem remarkable that the Soviet Government should have lasted ten years. Tsarism survived for four centuries. But the world which wonders with us, shows a sure instinct. The two facts are not comparable. Tsarism was in fashion when Moscow saw its rise, and through three of its four centuries, it was hardly more absolute than most of the kingdoms of Europe. It challenged no Russian tradition; and built its throne on the altar of the Eastern Church. Save under Peter the Great, it was never an innovator, or a shaper of men's thoughts and lives. It never attempted to dictate how men should work. If from time to time it disturbed its neighbours, it never confronted them with the challenge of an aggressive doctrine or a new model of society.

Soviet Russia has done all these things and survived. She stands for an idea as daring as it is novel. She has defied every canon of social order, every principle of economics, on which other States are built. She has challenged God as well as Mammon. She is attempting to establish not a new economic mechanism only, but a new system of thought and morals.

THE CAPITALIST WORLD DEEDED.

Cutting herself adrift from the accepted ways of other Powers, Soviet Russia has at the same time flung a gauntlet at the class which controls their capital and their diplomacy, their armies and their fleets. Her survival means the victory over an immense stretch of Europe and Asia, of the workers in the class struggle. While her flag waves, neither friend nor foe can forget the possibility that one day, round the confilids of Europe or the mills of India, the same struggle may have the same end. Never since the French Revolution has the world witnessed a spectacle so magnificent. One nation has turned rebel, with blockade and intervention, with diplomatic ruptures and financial boycotts, its fellows have failed to subdue it. It has displayed, against famine, disease and civil war, a heroism which glorifies the human will. It survives, and by its survival it demonstrates the possibility of Socialism.

On this anniversary our memories go back to the events of November, 1917. None of us would then have ventured to predict that after ten years the hammer and sickle quartered on the red flag would be floating securely over the Kremlin. The ablest of the English correspondents then in Petrograd gave the revolutionary government a ten days' span of life. Lenin himself, as I have heard from one of his closest friends, looked forward in his more sanguine moods to four months. He did not believe that Russia was ripe for a social transformation. He hoped, using the very phrase of our English martyr, Latimer, to "light a candle" in Russia, which would kindle a blaze in Germany.

Why has the event falsified these expectations? We seemed to be witnessing a rather serious riot in the streets of the Russian capital, which gathered momentum as the garrison of Cronstadt joined the bands of armed workers. The chances against it seemed overwhelming—the German armies might have marched on Petrograd; the Allies when their hands were free had a like chance; the Whites in the Civil War had for a time the majority of the Russian population behind them, and

with the backing of the capitalist world they never lacked for money or arms. Finally, when these violent attempts at overthrow had failed the new regime was still exposed to their social and economic after-effects—famine, epidemics, the ruin of the railways, mines and productive machinery, the decline of agriculture and the total lack of capital or credit. A system of unsparring innovation, which could survive these dangers and these miseries, must have deep roots, if not in the soil of Russia, then in human nature itself.

There were, manifestly, temporary and historical reasons for the success of the Revolution, but none of them could readily explain the survival for ten years of the system which it created. The defeat of the Russian armies, and the miseries which the civilian population endured as the rouble fell and the railways began to break down, discredited not only Tsardom but the whole ruling caste, which had failed to provide competent officers at the front or capable organisers behind it. The illusions and ambitions of a century, the very purposes for which the Russian Empire had seemed to exist, vanished with the Tsar himself in a stretch of scandal and disgust.

THE FAILURE OF THE WHITES.

The democratic revolution had shown itself equally incapable: it could neither wage war nor make peace; it could neither save the rouble nor organise the supply of bread; too scrupulous to impose its authority by firm police measures it lacked the unity to establish itself by persuasion. The Bolsheviks, while only their more ardent supporters in the big towns were ready for a social revolution, won the broken army, the land-hungry peasants, and the 'starving towns by their programme of "peace, land and bread". They profited, in the Civil War which followed, not merely by the mistakes of their opponents, but also by the strategical superiority of their central position. They held Moscow and the inner industrial core of Russia; they possessed the railway centres, and with this indispensable nucleus of organisation they had the support of the population in the only region where it exists in relatively dense masses. These were decisive material advantages against an enemy who was strong only in the vast rural areas of the outer belt. If one cannot say that the Soviet regime started throughout Russia with the consent of the governed, a realist would note that it had and still has the consent of that part of the governed which is strategically important.

THE COMMUNIST IRONSIDES.

Finally, in all these struggles, it was the superior morality and discipline of the Communist Party which triumphed over a decadent and disunited upper and middle class. The Communists had been hardened by years of struggle against the Tsarist police. Their ranks had been sifted by the test of imprisonment. No man or woman would join them or remain with them who was cowardly, inert or self-indulgent. Every member lived and worked with the knowledge that Siberia, or prison, or the gallows and a drum-head court-martial awaited him. This searching experience made them a body of Ironsides, trained to secrecy, obedience and trust in each other and their chiefs.

In their own way, too, they were puritans, at least to the extent of renouncing drink. Their opponents, on the other hand, were men who had lived the easy life of a privileged class, under a bureaucratic system they had never developed self-reliance; the literature of a generation which felt itself stifled had bred in

them a characteristic pessimism and sentimentality: they were broken into monarchist, liberal and even Right-Wing Socialist factions: their discipline in the field was sapped by drunkenness. The victory of the armies which the Communists led and inspired was a victory for character. Even in the later years, when it was safer to be a Communist than an adherent of Capitalism, the rigid rests, the rule of obedience, the exacting standards of work and devotion which the Party requires, and above all the limits which it imposes on the incomes of its members, went far to preserve it from the demoralisation which comes with power.

What, then, have we to explain? The critics who marvel at the survival of the Soviets dwell above all on two facts which are beyond dispute. The level of material life, even for the victorious workers of the towns, is still below the pre-war standard. Real wages, even when one allows for the new booms of lower house-rent, free education and social insurance, are appreciably below the figures of the last pre-war years. Housing is still a scandal. If some industries, like oil, have surpassed the pre-war output, others like the damaged coal mines are still much below it. The material Utopia lies far ahead.

The critics point out, no less truthfully, that in the Western sense of the word there is neither democracy nor freedom. No organised opposition may exist outside the one governing Party, and even within it dissentients are penalised if they

fore the Revolution. With these handicaps, why does the system survive?

One must approach this question of freedom with some regard for historical perspective. The demand for freedom, in our Western sense of the word, is a recent and local growth. Through the greater part of its life mankind was content with one form or another of despotism. It is only through some three centuries, and on the two shores of the North Atlantic, that men have been exacting in their claim for individual liberty. It grew from the combined influence of the Reformation and the French enlightenment, and starting from a novel and very daring view of each soul's relationship with God and of the right of private judgment, it advanced to an individualistic reading of society. It evolved a view of the worth and dignity of the individual soul, which the Catholic centuries would have repudiated. There were none of these self-conscious and exacting individuals in Babylon or in Egypt. These were in their origin middle-class movements, and historically the Bolsheviks are right when they call freedom "a bourgeois prejudice" (though that name begs the whole question). But in our country, first through the Protestant Churches, then through the Trade Unions, and even through politics, this conception of individual liberty percolated rapidly downwards to the working class, and our own reading of Socialism is deeply tinged with it. In becoming Socialists we have not abandoned the gains of earlier centuries.

It was otherwise in Russia. She escaped these formative influences. Barbarous and aloof at the Reformation, she was still outside the circle of European culture when the French enlightenment began to make the modern mind. Her minute intellectual class did indeed imbibe these ideas, as the nineteenth century went on;

they are members of the victorious class. They have the sense of belonging to the aristocracy. A Russian will talk of "the workers and peasants" much as our fathers used to talk of "the nobility and gentry." They have levelled the social pyramid. There is no longer a master-class to which they must bow.

THE SECRET OF THE SURVIVAL.

To grasp the meaning of this amazing change is to understand why the Revolution survives. It means the lifting of an incredible oppression—not merely that of the Tsar's police, who offended the self-respect of the intellectual, but that of the village landlord and the manufacturer, who used the police and the Cossacks to secure their social and economic privileges. One must have heard old workmen (as I have done) describe how the Cossacks would actually drive them, after a strike that failed, into the mill with whips to understand the triumphant sense of social, if not individual, freedom, which the masses now enjoy in Russia. The villa of the employer who called the Cossacks in is now a creche for his workers' children, and in the office where their captain sat the elected Works Council meets. To the worker, through education and through the Soviets, the road is open to every career, to every form of public service, to every position of authority. Half of the managers of the textile mills are former workers. Most of the officers of the Red Army were the sons of peasants or workers. The judges of the Law Courts are all former workers. The free schools and the "workers' faculties" (colleges) make access to the universities and the professions easy. In the ranks of the governing party and in the elected Soviets it is a handicap that a man should have come of a "bourgeois" family. No child born in a worker's family conceives that any road is too steep for his ambition, nor that any door which leads to the higher world of culture is shut against him. The boots:

All this means, for the life and growth of the human mind, a change which the imagination grasps with difficulty. The sense of a predestined inferiority, which weighs elsewhere, and always has weighed, on the mass of mankind, is lifted from the soul of the Russian worker. The chief obstacle to the development of human power has vanished. A whole society is organised, for the first time in history, with the avowed purpose of aiding all its members to attain, in mind and body, the full stature of humanity. This is, to my mind, so great a thing, that beside it the errors, the crudities, and even the cruelties of the Revolution dwindle to insignificance.

THE PEASANTS AND THE LAND.

Beside this great gain of social freedom there are others which have contributed powerfully to the survival of the Soviet system. The peasants, in gaining the land, have become a powerful conservative force, for they will hardly trust any opposing party which has its roots in the past to respect their virtue of ownership. To say that they are contented would be too much, but on the whole they seem to prefer the Soviets to any possible alternative. They are genuinely interested, so far as I can judge, in the working of the councils, which in the village are very close to the life of the people. They have, indeed, their grievances. The price level of manufactured goods is still seriously above the price level of farm produce. Their holdings in the more congested regions of Russia are still too small, and for lack of capital the remedial measures, such as irrigation, the drainage of swamps, and the like, move slowly. The change over

to intensive agriculture may have taken place over about 5 per cent. of the area of Russia, proper. Until these reforms make more progress, unemployment during the winter will continue to be the curse of peasant life. The towns can absorb much skilled labour, but the unskilled migratory labourers, who flock to the towns for many months of the year, are in excess of the demand. This, however, is no new fact in Russian life, and a slow improvement is taking place. On the whole, the increase in the live stock of the peasants, and the fact that they now consume much of the grain and butter which they used to export, is evidence of a growing prosperity.

Another fact which has influenced the peasants is the popularity of the Red Army. The old Tsarist army, with its harsh punishments, its class discipline and its wasted years, was hated in the villages. The new model is an asset to the Revolution. The term of service has been shortened and the number reduced to one-third. The discipline is kindly; the spirit that of a big family, and the raw recruit from the village goes home with some education, which includes notions about scientific agriculture. These young men after their term of service become missionaries for the new order in their homes.

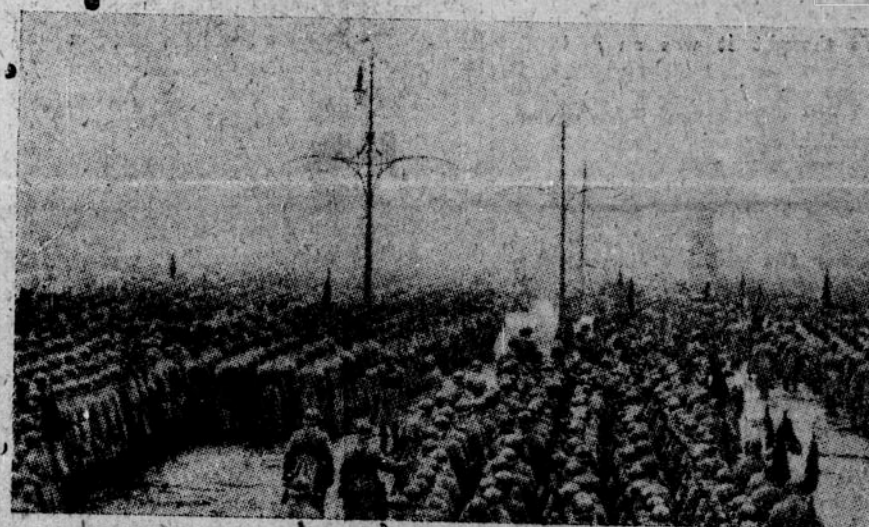
It would be false to say, I think, that there is any progress towards democracy in our sense of the word. But the Communists are experimenting in novel devices which do provide some of the safeguards which democracy finds in free representation. The most curious of these is the system of "Workers' Correspondents," which was at first a spontaneous growth, though it has now been organised. They are a corps of privileged critics of every phase of the Administration, whether of the State factories or of the local Administration. They write in the innumerable weekly or monthly papers of the factories or localities. They may expose personal wrongs, the dishonesty or corruption of a manager, waste or inefficiency in the factory or municipal management, or the defects of current legislation. They enjoy great licence, and are even protected from the anger of those whom they criticise. The Party, though it crushes organised opposition, has the wisdom to encourage such expressions of popular thought as this, and in fact, they serve in some degree as a substitute for democracy.

THE PROGRESS MADE.

Finally, I would rank high among the conditions which make for the stability of the new order the general sense that a relative progress is perceptible in the material prosperity of Russia. The population which passed through the miseries of the Civil War compares the plenty of to-day with the starvation of those years. There is no hunger. The workers, as I witnessed, went through last winter well clothed and warmly clad. They see around them everywhere the evidences of energy and organisation. The once derelict railways are now working well. The mill which used to run on steam power now has electricity. Around it (I think of more than one example) there have sprung up workers' dwellings, a growing garden village in the forest, an immense communal dining-room, a new school, a theatre, a club room and gymnasium for the workers, a hospital and a sanatorium for consumptives. The active social and cultural life which centres in the factory is wholly new to workers who grew up under a regime which forbade almost every form of association. These facilities for social pleasures, for sport and for education, go far to console Russians for the slightly lower purchasing power of their wages. But, above all, the visible material progress around them develops a mood of hope and ambition. Since such has been accomplished, they believe in their power to reconstruct their environment.

In answering the question "Why does the system survive?" one dwells inevitably on the positive side. The dangers that confront it are many and serious, but if it can avoid war I believe in its permanence. Towards this first experiment in Socialism, so strange to us, so infinitely remote from anything which we might ourselves attempt, yet so inspiring in its bold work of liberation, our friendship must be practical. We cannot imitate it, but we may help, both it and ourselves, by breaking down its isolation, by combating its enemies who are also ours, and by shielding it with all our resolution from the danger war.

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Courtesy: "Graphic." Units of the Soviet army drawn up in the Square for the Soviet tenth anniversary parade.

attempt to organise. There is no freedom of Press and meeting and no safeguard of public trial for persons accused of political offences. The elections for the Soviets are feasts of unanimity, into which no Opposition may intrude, and in effect the choice of the voters is limited to the selection of individuals who will carry out the Party programme. The Dictatorship seems as unbending as it was in the first days of the Revolution, and if the Terror is no longer so oppressive it is apt to revive at the first threat of renewed hostility from abroad.

"FREEDOM" IN RUSSIA.

These two lines of criticism are often exaggerated, but it is true to say that there is neither civil nor political liberty, and that the workers (to say nothing of the former privileged class) are much poorer than those of the capitalist West and somewhat poorer than they were be-

fore the Revolution. These last were virgin soil at the Revolution. As for the town workers, they had, indeed, been prepared. But where our workers had drunk in Liberal Dissent and political radicalism through several generations, the Russian workers plunged into Marxism and conceived their Socialism in a shape hostile or indifferent to all individual pretensions. They did, indeed, struggle, but it was for the supremacy of their class and not for individual freedom. They leaped straight from a condition of mediocrity to a tabula rasa of society which saw only class and ignored the individual. The intellectuals may feel oppressed and degraded. But the workers and peasants do not miss liberties which they have never known, and for which they have never thirsted.

But, indeed, they feel themselves free:



Courtesy: "Sphere." A group of British and other non-Russian delegates, among whom one can notice Mr. Saklatvala (third from the left) who visited Moscow for the Soviet anniversary celebrations.